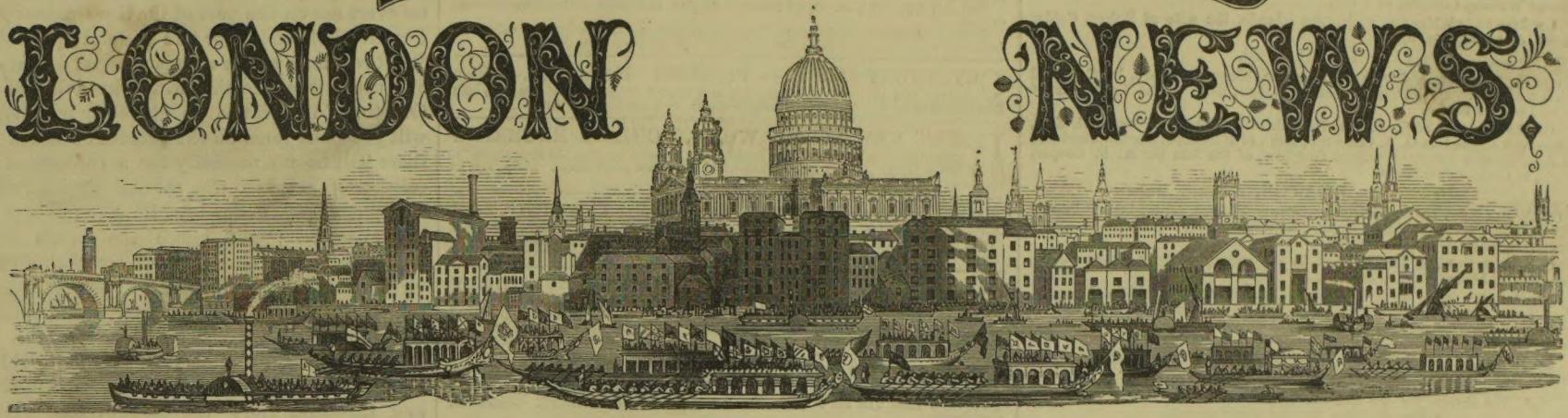


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1929.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { BY POST, 6½D.



THE WAR IN THE EAST: MONTENEGRIN CAVALRY AT CETTIGNE.
FROM A SKETCH BY M. TRIARTE.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., Mrs. Thomas Boucher, of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., at Ulverton-place, Dalkey, in the county of Dublin, the wife of William Comyns, of a son.
On May 24, at Manila, Philippine Islands, the wife of Robert Calder Smith, of a son (Joseph).

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester Francis Mount Barlow, Esq., to the Lady Harriet Eliza Danvers Butler.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, G. G. B. Cresswell, Esq., second son of the late O. A. Cresswell, Esq., of Harehope, Northumberland, to Alice Louisa Astley, youngest daughter of the late Sir A. P. Cooper, Bart., of Gadebridge, Herts.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at Belsize-square, Henry Malden, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and for forty-five years Professor of Greek in University College, London, aged 75.

On the 4th inst., at Moore Park, in the county of Cork, Anna Maria, Countess of Mount-Cashel, aged 83.

On the 10th inst., at 5, Wellington-terrace, South Shields, Florence, the beloved wife of James Kirkley, of South Shields, and second daughter of William Greaves, of Bernard-street, Russell-square, London, in her 24th year.

On May 18 last, at Valparaiso, Peter Robertson, Esq., late partner in the firm of Robertson and Ludford, deeply regretted.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.

SUNDAY, JULY 16.

Fifth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. S. J. Stone, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Dalston. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Archdeacon Cust; 3 p.m., the Dean of Lichfield; 7 p.m., the Rev. H. Watkins.

St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. F. Pigou. Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Winchester, for the National Society; 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Dr. Selwyn; 7 p.m., the Rev. Francis Pigou, Vicar of Halifax, Chaplain to the Queen.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader. National Rifle Association, Wimbleton, Divine service, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

National Rifle Association, Wimbleton, 9 a.m. Prizes: Donegall Cup, Albert, Arthur, &c.

Agricultural Society, annual meeting, Aston Park, Birmingham; Implement-yard opened.

Geologists' Association, excursion to the North Wales Border, Paddington, 6 a.m. (six days).

Royal Naval Benevolent Society, general court, noon.

Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, 8 p.m. Mr. C. V. Walker on Galvanic Time-Signals.

Regattas: Havre (four days), Corinthian Yacht Club, Royal London Yacht Club (Ramsgate to Boulogne).

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

The Prince and Princess of Wales's garden party, Chiswick.

National Rifle Association, 9 a.m. Prizes: Queen's, second stage; Army and Navy, Arthur, &c.

Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reddham, anniversary, Cannon-street Hotel.

Huntingdon Races. Matches: Royal Alfred Yacht Club (two days); Temple Yacht Club.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

Princess Augusta of Cambridge, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz born, 1822.

Agricultural Society, annual meeting, Birmingham, entire show opened, 9 a.m.

Crystal Palace: Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Queen of Greece.

Village Home for Orphan and Destitute Girls, Ilford, Essex, to be opened by the Lord Chancellor, 2.30 p.m.

Middle Class Schools Corporation: Annual Distribution of Prizes, &c., 2 p.m. (Right Hon. Robert Lowe in the chair).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.			WIND.			General	Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Miles. In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Miles. In.					
July	Inches	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles.	In.					
	29.929	63°2	58°4	.85	10	60°0	71°4	SW. SSW.					
	29.958	64°8	58°2	.80	9	58°2	76°2	SW. SSW.					
	29.782	65°3	56°6	.75	7	60°9	75°0	SW. SSW.					
	29.765	63°0	56°6	.80	6	60°6	72°0	SW. SSW.					
	29.947	63°3	55°5	.77	—	55°9	73°5	WSW. SW.					
	30.009	59°7	42°4	.55	6	58°3	67°3	SW. W.					
	30.269	57°9	44°5	.63	7	51°3	64°0	WNW. NNW.					

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected .. 29.942 30.008 29.983 29.983 29.990 30.216
Temperature of Air .. 63°3 67°9 65°6 68°1 61°6 61°9
Temperature of Evaporation .. 60°7 61°7 60°2 60°1 59°1 51°6
Direction of Wind .. SW. SW. WSW. WNW. WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	m	M	m	M	m	M
8 14 8 44	9 20 10 58	10 49 11 17	11 54	0 27 0 58	1 27 1 54	2 22 2 48

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

NEW PROGRAMME.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY,

AT THREE AND EIGHT.

Every Night, at Eight: Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fancials, £6; Box Stalls, 3s; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes (the most luxuriant and commodious in London), £2 12s. 6d. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. No fees. No charge for Programmes. No charge for Booking Seats.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending JULY 22. MONDAY, JULY 17, to SATURDAY, JULY 22.—Myers's Great Hippodrome. Morning and Evening Performances. WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.—Visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. THURSDAY, JULY 20.—Great Firework Display and Races on Great Hippodrome Course. Monday, Sixpence; Wednesday, Five Shillings, or by Ticket purchased before the day, Half a Crown; other days, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

D'ORE'S NEW GREAT WORK, "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," 33 by 22 ft. (pendant to "Christ Leaving the Praetorium"), IS NOW ON VIEW, at the D'ORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six.

D'ORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the D'ORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and a Series of Implements, Materials, Blocks, Plates, &c., to illustrate the Processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from Ten till Six. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAM, Sec.

M. R. GEORGE LANDSEER'S EXHIBITION of DRAWINGS, SKETCHES, and TROPHIES OF INDIA and KASHMIR, now Open Daily from Ten till Six o'clock, at 148, NEW BOND-STREET. Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY AT CHISWICK.—TWO HUNDRED PORTRAITS, Painted from Life, by L. DESANGES. 48, Great Marlborough-street. Eleven to Six. One Shilling (with key). W. BELL, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, JULY 29, 6, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FEIFF, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL SHORTLY CLOSE, open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

EXHIBITION IN FINLAND.—The GENERAL EXHIBITION IN FINLAND for Art, Industry, Agricultural, and Public Instruction, will take place in HELSINKI, from JULY 1 to SEPT. 15, this year. From Aug. 30 till Sept. 5 the SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY for AGRICULTURE IN FINLAND will also meet in that city, when an Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Dairy Produce, &c., will be held there.

M. R. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—St. George's Hall, Langham Place. Last Week of the Season.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, JULY 15, contains:— Madame Théo, the Celebrated French Hildegarde, the Prince of Wales's Artist in "L'Archiduc." Sketches at the July Meeting. Drawn by J. Flatman. Shaw, the Single-Stick Champion. Famous Players of the Last Century. Miss Beckwith, the Long-Distance Swimmer. Mr. Compton, as Mawworm, in "The Hypocrite." Drawn by F. Barnard. The Waterford Coach. Drawn by J. Sturgess. By the Bye.

The Captious Critic. Circular Notes. Andrew O'Rourke at the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club. A Trip to Brighton by the Stage Coach. Famous Players of the Last Century—VI. Mr. Reddish. To Watford by Coach. Chess Problem. Athletic and Aquatic Notes, by "Exon." A Single-Stick Sketch. Old Covent Garden Theatre. Reviews of New Books. The Theatres. The Musical World, Reviews, and all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week. Office, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

The TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS of VOLUME LXVIII from Jan. 1 to June 24, 1876, will be given next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

The meeting of the Emperor of Russia with the Emperor of Austria at Reichstadt, on Monday last, and the brief interchange of ideas which they had in the presence of their respective Chancellors, tended to lift the haze which recently settled down upon the prospects of Europe. Of course, none but themselves and the statesmen they took into their confidence can give any detailed account of what passed between the Czar and the Kaiser during the hour or so which, after the noon déjeuner, they devoted to the consideration of public affairs. The Emperor Francis Joseph, however, on his return journey to Prague, stopped for a short time at Aussig, on the Elbe, where the two members of the Reichsrath for that district presented themselves to his Majesty to pay their respects. To them the Emperor intimated that he returned well satisfied from his interview with the Czar, and that he was able to calm all apprehension which his subjects may have felt in respect of its results. Generally, it seems to have been settled as a fact that an understanding on the question of peace or war was arrived at between the two Sovereigns, and the signatory Powers of the Treaty of 1853 may once again unite in friendly council with a view to make the best that can be made of the struggle being carried on in South-Eastern Europe.

It may now, perhaps, be assumed as a preponderant likelihood that the war between the Porte and her vassal and insurgent Provinces will be strictly confined within the local limits in which it is waged. Servia and Montenegro, who have come to the aid of Herzegovina and Bosnia, will have to fight out with the armed forces of the Ottoman Empire the battle into which they have generously, but perhaps too inconsiderately rushed. The Czar, we are told, is still under the conviction that war is not obligatory upon him, nor would it be politic in the present state of his Empire and in the present temper of Europe. He is content, therefore, to agree with the Emperor of Austria, so far, at least, as will prevent the sword of either being drawn in support of the Servo-Montenegrin challenge to their Suzerain. They will not intervene between the combatants until a period may arrive which will require the authority of the collective Powers to ensure something like an equitable settlement of the dispute. The time may come, and

is, probably, not far distant, when the superiority of

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London, yesterday week, and visited the loan collection of the Prince of Wales's presents at the Indian Museum, South Kensington. Her Majesty was conducted round the exhibition by the Prince of Wales.

The Queen entertained at dinner, on Saturday last, Prince Christian and Princess Amelia of Schleswig-Holstein, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley.

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, on Sunday, in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. St. John, Vicar of Windsor, officiated. The Hon. Emily Hardinge, Lady in Waiting to Princess Louis of Hesse, and Mr. Theodore Martin arrived at the castle and dined with the Queen.

The Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Odo Russell, and the Hon. W. Stuart (Minister at Athens), and Colonel H. C. Fletcher (commanding second battalion Scots Fusilier Guards) dined with her Majesty on Monday.

The Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday. Mr. Edward Pierrepont, Minister from the United States of America was introduced by the Earl of Derby to her Majesty, and presented his credentials. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, went to the Prince and Princess of Wales's garden party at Chiswick. Her Majesty travelled by railway to Chiswick, and was escorted to and from Chiswick House and the railway station by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards.

The King of the Hellenes, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, visited the Queen at Frogmore on Wednesday. Her Majesty, assisted by the Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold, invested the King of the Hellenes with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The Gentlemen of his Majesty's suite were presented to the Queen. After visiting the Albert Memorial Chapel and the castle the Royal party returned to town. Princess Louise of Lorne arrived at the castle, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty, returning afterwards, accompanied by Prince Leopold, to London. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli had an audience of the Queen.

Her Majesty has walked and driven out daily.

Sir Augustus Paget was presented to the Queen last week, and kissed hands on his appointment as Ambassador to Italy. Her Majesty entertained at dinner Princess Amelia of Schleswig-Holstein, the Italian Ambassador (Lieutenant-General Count Menabrea), Sir Augustus and Lady Paget, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph.

The Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial paid a two-days' visit to the Queen, last week, at Windsor Castle.

Prince Leopold distributed the prizes to the successful candidates at the Prince Consort's Windsor Association, which was held in the Home Park, on Monday. The money prizes amounted to £250, and each recipient was presented with a framed certificate, signed by the Queen. A dinner was afterwards given to upwards of 250 of the competitors.

Lord Elphinstone and Mr. J. F. Campbell (of Islay) have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Sir J. E. Commerell as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, visited the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, on Thursday week. The Prince dined with Sir Salar Jung, at his residence in Piccadilly. The Prince and Princess, with their children, went to Lady Holland's garden party, the next day, at Holland House, Kensington. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a concert given by Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, at their residence in Portland-place. The Prince paid a visit to Portsmouth, and returned on Monday. His Royal Highness was present at a dinner given to General Lord Napier of Magdala at Willis's Rooms; and subsequently, accompanied by the Princess, was present at a ball given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at their residence in Arlington-street. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses gave a garden party at Chiswick, at which were present the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Amelia of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Prince Imperial. Upwards of 3000 invitations were issued. The band of the Horse Guards (Blue) and the band of the Coldstream Guards were in attendance. The Prince went to the Royal Italian Opera in the evening. The Prince and Princess drove to Charing-cross station at six o'clock on Wednesday morning and met the King of the Hellenes on his arrival from the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by his Majesty, subsequently visited the Queen at Windsor, and were afterwards present at a polo-match at Hurlingham, and in the evening went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

THE KING OF THE HELLENES.

The King of the Hellenes arrived in London on Wednesday morning on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House; his Majesty's suite occupy rooms in Buckingham Palace. A guard of honour of the Foot Guards was in attendance at Charing-cross station, where the King was met by his brother-in-law and sister, the Prince and Princess of Wales. Numerous Royal and distinguished personages have called at Marlborough House to pay their respects to his Majesty. Colonel Teesdale is appointed by the Prince of Wales to be in attendance on the King during his sojourn in England.

The Queen of the Hellenes remains for the present with her parents, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia, in Paris.

The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn was entertained by the Mayor of Liverpool at a banquet yesterday week. His Royal Highness, in command of two troops of the 7th Hussars, left Liverpool, on Monday, en route for Edinburgh; the Duke entered Rochdale on Wednesday.

In the unavoidable absence of the president, Princess Christian, Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck), assisted by the vice-president, Miss Ross, distributed the prizes to the wards of the Adult Orphan Institution, on Wednesday, at 11, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park.

Sir Salar Jung is on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle.

Entertainments have been given by Sir Salar Jung, the German Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Northumberland, the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Bute, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, the Earl and Countess of Ilchester, Viscount and Viscountess Cardwell, Lady Holland, Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave, Lady Wolverton, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, and the Right Hon. the Premier.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Very Rev. R. W. Church, Dean of St. Paul's, has contributed £20 to the Westminster Abbey Pension Fund of the Printers' Corporation.

By permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a fete on behalf of the Temperance Hospital Building Fund took place, last Saturday, in the grounds of Lambeth Palace.

The directors of the Metropolitan Railway have decided to recommend a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum for the past half-year.

The Bishop of Lichfield, yesterday week, publicly opened a drinking-fountain which has been erected in New Kew-road, Richmond, by Captain Hughes-Hallett, in memory of his wife, the late Lady Selwyn.

The annual speeches and distribution of prizes in connection with Sir Roger Cholmeley's School, Highgate, took place on Wednesday, in the great hall of the school, the head master, the Rev. Dr. M'Dowall, presiding.

Frederick Cavill, the swimming-master at South Kensington, on Thursday week, in an attempt to swim from London Bridge to Gravesend, was obliged to desist on account of the tide no longer serving him. He swam twenty miles and a half in five hours and fifty minutes.

Mr. J. T. Ingham has received the appointment of chief magistrate of the metropolitan police courts, in the room of the late Sir Thomas Henry; and the vacancy in the general body is filled up by the selection of Mr. A. De Rutzen, stipendiary magistrate for Merthyr-Tydfil.

Mr. Cross received, on Monday, a deputation from the British Medical Association to present and support a memorial against the Cruelty to Animals Bill. The deputation included nearly 300 members of the medical profession, all holding public appointments, and the memorial bore 2000 signatures.

Under the presidency of Cardinal Manning, a meeting in aid of the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee was held, on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms. The assembly was addressed by the Marquis of Bute, the Marquis of Ripon, the Duke of Norfolk, and other noblemen and gentlemen.

The Colliery Explosions Fund, raised at the Mansion House during Sir Thomas Gabriel's mayoralty, has been closed. The present Lord Mayor has, at the request of the committee, forwarded an additional £1000 to the Mayor of Barnsley, for the relief of the sufferers by the Swathe Main accident, and the balance—£3516 odd—to the treasurer of the Wigan fund.

A complimentary dinner was given to Lord Napier of Magdala, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday evening. The Duke of Cambridge presided; and the Prince of Wales, Lord Straithairn, Lord W. Poulet, General Probry, General Hutchinson, Sir Bartle Frere, General Strachey, General Boileau, and Colonel Sale were among the guests.

The fourth annual festival of the Butchers' Charitable Institute, of which the Prince of Wales is the patron, took place on Tuesday, in the grounds adjoining the almshouses, Walham-green. The entertainment provided for the visitors included a fancy bazaar, an exhibition by the Royal Aboriginal Minstrels, and an illumination of the grounds, the whole concluding with a ball.

The Hon. Auberon Herbert presided, last Saturday, at the annual conference of representatives of workmen's clubs. There were discussions on the questions as to whether these clubs, as at present managed, met the wants of the majority of working men, and what measures should be taken to extend the use of the union cards of associates. In the evening the members of the union dined together.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, St. George's Hall, will close on the 22nd inst., after a very successful season; and Mrs. Reed proceeds at once with her talented company to the provinces, beginning at Tunbridge, and proceeding along the south coast. The last two morning performances will therefore be on the 20th and 22nd. Mrs. Reed will return to London and reopen the hall in the first week of October.

The anniversary dinner of the London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society took place, last week, at the Alexandra Palace, under the presidency of Mr. H. W. Nevill. About six hundred persons sat down to dinner, which was served in the large dining-hall. Subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to £2300 were announced, including 250 guineas from the chairman. The proceedings terminated with a ball.

The quarterly court of supporters of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held, on Monday, at Freemasons' Hall—Mr. J. M. Clabon, in the chair. Fifty-eight candidates were announced for the election in October, and approved, and vacancies were also announced and declared for twelve boys. The subscriptions at the last festival were stated to be nearly £12,500, and the secretary (Mr. F. Binckes) stated that he expected still further sums to come in.

It has been arranged that the ceremony of conferring the honorary freedom of the City upon Sir Salar Jung shall be held in the Guildhall, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will afterwards entertain his Excellency either at a déjeuner or a banquet, at the Mansion House.—We learn from the *City Press* that the Lord Mayor will entertain his fellow-members of the London School Board at the Mansion House on the 26th inst.; and that the banquet to her Majesty's Ministers will take place on Aug. 2.

Tempted by the fineness of the weather, about 33,000 of the supporters of the temperance cause found their way to the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, and, under the auspices of their National League, spent a happy day in various pastimes, not one of which had the slightest connection with King Alcohol. The programme included a concert by 5000 Band of Hope children in the Handel orchestra, a public meeting in the centre transept, and a dinner in the after part of the day, at which Dr. Richardson presided.

In the monthly report of Dr. Frankland it is stated that the waters supplied to the metropolis from the Thames and Lea in June had assumed their usual summer quality, and contained but about one quarter of the proportion of organic impurity they exhibited during the period of the worst winter floods. All the waters had been efficiently filtered before delivery except that furnished by the Southwark Company, which was slightly turbid, and contained numerous moving organisms. The Kent Company's water was "clear, brilliant, and wholesome."

Lord Aberdare, who presided over the annual meeting of the Charity Voting Association, stated his belief that the system of voting at present in vogue very often resulted in the exclusion of the most deserving cases by those who had the larger amount of money or influence. The report gave an encouraging account of the growing popularity of the association and of the wider adoption of its views. A resolution was passed expressing approval of the work done, at the same time pointing out the expediency of the organisation continuing its efforts to reform the voting system.

Last Sunday morning the members of the Anglo-Jewish Association held their annual meeting in the Westminster Jews' Free School, Scho-Baron Henry de Worms presiding.

Sir Charles Reed appeared at the School Board for London, on Wednesday, for the first time since his return from America. A discussion as to the cost of the erection of schools arose out of a recommendation respecting a site in Princes-street, Bedford-row. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of the report of a committee of the whole board upon the enforcement of the by-laws.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week in July) was 77,498, of whom 33,735 were in workhouses and 43,763 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a total decrease of 5974, 15,956, and 22,531 respectively. The number of indoor paupers, last week, was however, higher than in the corresponding weeks of either of the three preceding years, the increase being 1049 compared with 1875, 650 compared with 1874, and 584 compared with 1873. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 436, of whom 284 were men, 131 women, and 21 children under sixteen.

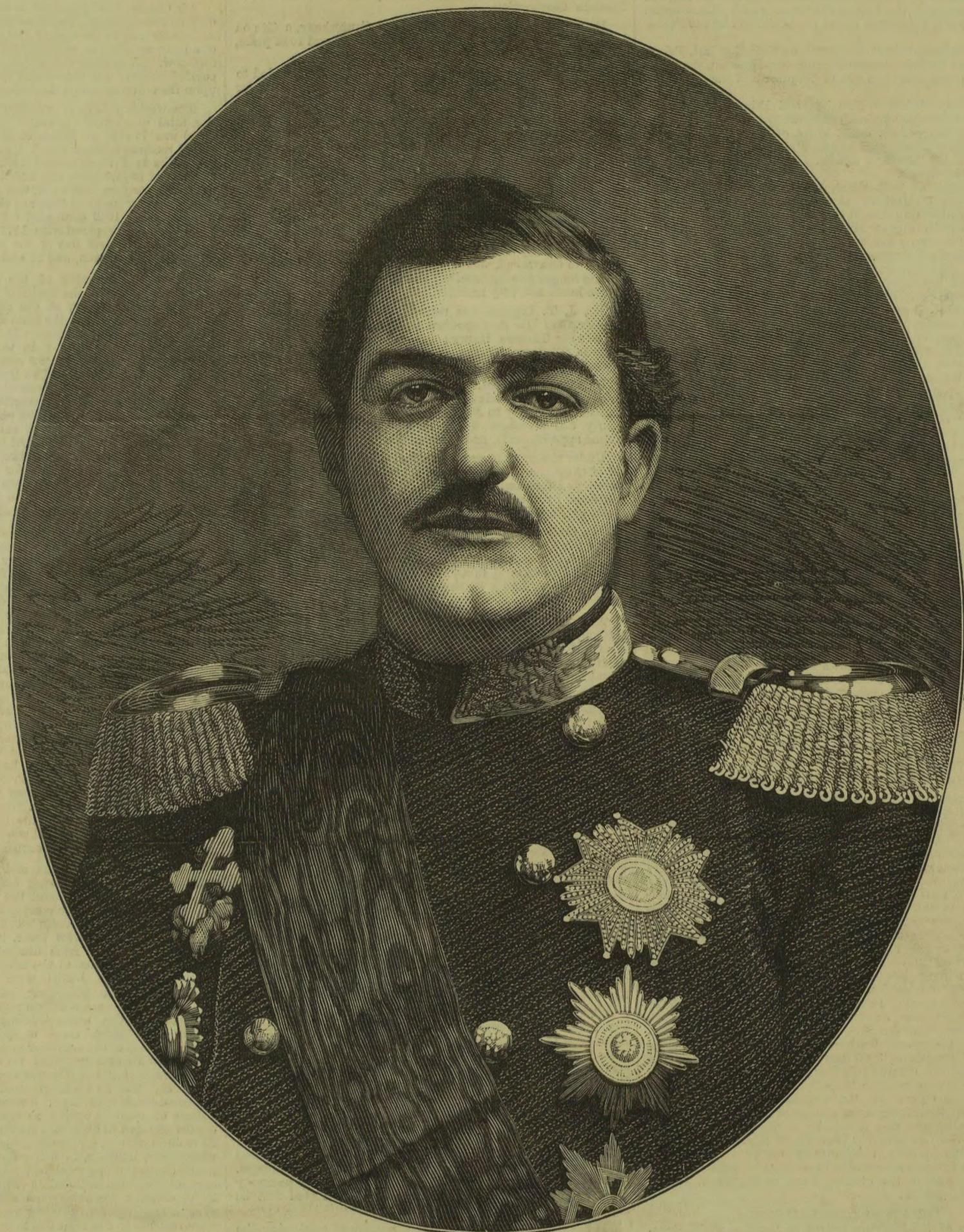
The annual meeting of the governors and members of St. John's House for the Training and Employment of Nurses, was held, on Monday, at the offices of the institution, in Norfolk-street, Strand—the Dean of St. Paul's in the chair. The report testified to the success which had attended the efforts of its managers, particularly in the arrangement which was entered into in 1874 for the supply of a staff of nurses to King's College Hospital.—The Duke of Westminster presided, on Tuesday, at the annual general meeting of the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association, at the Central Home, Bloomsbury-square. The chief objects of the association are to train and provide a body of skilled nurses to attend upon the sick poor at their homes, and to establish a training-school for district nurses in connection with one of the London hospitals. After the report for the year—the first of the association's existence—had been adopted, a resolution was passed pledging the meeting to use its utmost exertions and influence to promote the success of the undertaking.

There was an interesting gathering in Great Queen-street, last Wednesday evening, on the occasion of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Williams, who for more than thirty years has been secretary of the Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children. With a small beginning, these refuges now represent an organisation which gives a Christian home, education, and industrial employment to 1000 children; while through its instrumentality thousands more have been sent to sea, have emigrated to the colonies, or been placed in situations at home, the whole of the receipts having amounted to £275,000. The exertions of Mr. Williams on behalf of the homeless and destitute were, on Wednesday evening, recognised by the presentation to him of a cheque for £1800 and a handsome silver salver. These handsome gifts were handed to Mr. Williams by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who dwelt upon the immense importance of the work which had been done, not only in the refuge in Great Queen-street, but in the training-ships already mentioned, in the Girls' Refuge at Ealing, the Boys' Farm School at Bisley, the Shaftesbury School at Bisley, and the Girls' Refuge at Sudbury. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Canon Nisbet, Mr. J. H. Fordham, treasurer of the fund, Admiral Sir William Hall, the Rev. J. P. Chown, and other gentlemen, all of whom paid warm tributes to the extent and usefulness of the work performed by Mr. Williams.

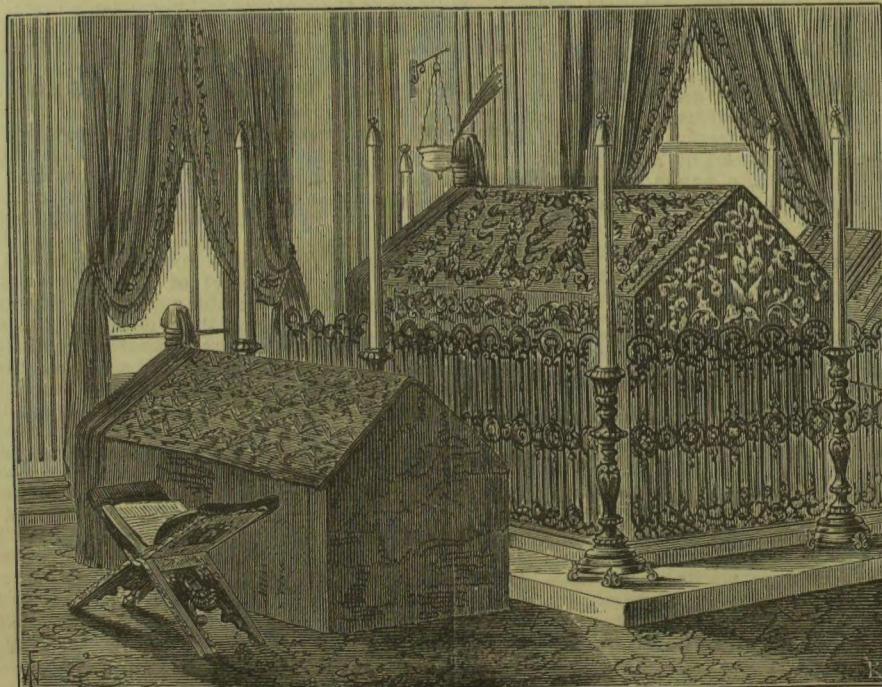
There were 2282 births and 1322 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 57, and the deaths were 69 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 13 from smallpox, 25 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 26 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 116 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 245 deaths were referred, against 166 and 160 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 78 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of diphtheria showed an excess, whereas those of the six other zymotic diseases were considerably below the average. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been but 2 and 3 in the two previous weeks, rose to 13 last week. The 20 deaths referred to fever were 13 below the corrected weekly average; 5 were certified as typhus, 11 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which had slowly increased from 13 to 49 in the five preceding weeks, rose to 116 last week, which were, however, 12 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. These fatal cases of diarrhoea included 93 of infants under one year of age, 20 of children aged between one and five years, and 3 of persons aged upwards of sixty years. The deaths of 4 infants were referred to choleraic diarrhoea. Four deaths were caused by street accidents.

THE SULTANS' TOMBS.

The amazing shocks that have lately befallen the Turkish Empire, more especially in its famous capital city, may give some additional interest, as well tragical as historical, to our illustrations of the mosques and monuments there. The new Sultan, Mourad or Amurath V., who has been called to the throne upon the deposition and death of his uncle, the late Abdul Aziz, will gird on the sword of Othman, with the prescribed ceremonial pomp, at the Mosque of the Fountain of Eyoub, an edifice at Stamboul ever regarded by the Moslem world with very great respect. The mausoleum of his grandfather, Sultan Mahmud II., which contains also the tomb of his father, Sultan Abdul Medjid, is another building which has its peculiar associations with the changed fortunes of the Ottoman dynasty in the nineteenth century, and which is fraught with unfavourable political recollections, though its outward aspect, of pure white marble, is light and pleasant. The interior, with the tombs of those two Sultans, has even a luxurious and comfortable appearance, being splendidly curtained and carpeted; and there is a very fine and handsomely-embroidered covering on the grave of Sultan Mahmud; while a soft, smooth prayer-carpet and a Persian scarf are laid upon that of his unhappy elder son. The other graves within the same building belonging to the Imperial family are also covered with rich shawls and other costly materials. The tomb of Sultan Mahmud is of white marble; it has a black covering embroidered with flowers and texts from the Koran. The railing which surrounds it is of silver, corresponding with the nine massive silver candlesticks which guard it. The grave of the late Sultan is very unpretending, beside that of his father. It is merely a temporary wooden structure covered with green baize; a prayer-carpet inscribed with texts is laid over the top and a Persian scarf across the head. The book-stand, or rather stool, holding a Koran within its arms, is made of some dark wood inlaid with mother-of-pearl; it is rather a handsome specimen of Turkish art.



THE WAR IN THE EAST: PRINCE MILAN OBRENOVITCH, THE RULER OF SERVIA.



TOMBS OF SULTAN ABDUL MEDJID AND SULTAN MAHMOUD AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



MAUSOLEUM OF SULTAN MAHMOUD AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



THE WAR IN THE EAST: HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS WAITING FOR ORDERS TO ADVANCE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.
FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 13.

Since the actual outbreak of hostilities in the East, the columns of the innumerable journals that continue not only to exist but to flourish in this city have been inundated with telegrams of the most contradictory character from the seat of war, and with canards of a yet more astounding character with reference to what is transpiring in the Cabinets of the Great Powers. The animated discussion of these telegrams and canards constitutes the absorbing occupation of the entire Parisian public, and consequently home affairs, which at any other time would have concentrated their attention, pass comparatively unheeded.

For instance, the irrepressible M. Paul de Cassagnac has been, so to say, wasting his sweetness on the desert air by persistently continuing the series of interruptions in the Chamber of Deputies which he inaugurated last week. On Thursday he was called to order for making certain uncomplimentary reflections on that body, and on Friday for observing that the Right were all combined against the common enemy, the Republic. M. Benjamin Raspail, to all appearance jealous of such success on the part of an Imperialist, essayed a somewhat similar rôle on Monday, and stated that the object in pardoning such Communists as had been found worthy of clemency was simply to place them under a surveillance to which they would not otherwise have been exposed. The only real business was transacted on Tuesday and Wednesday, when the question of municipal law reform was brought forward. The report of the committee appointed to examine the question of the election of the Maires, was read by M. Jules Ferry. It stated that the committee were of opinion that, pending the definite changes in the municipal law, which could not be undertaken this Session, municipal councils, in the event of vacancies occurring, should be allowed to select their own Maires by secret voting from amongst themselves. The report was adopted after two days' debate by a large majority, and the hopes of overthrowing the Government on this question have for the present vanished into air.

Two matters concerning members of the Chamber have attracted a fair amount of attention, despite the war, but mainly because they are of that semi-private character which has such a charm for the Parisian. The one was the prospective duel between M. Robert Mitchell and M. Carré Lérissonet, arising out of expressions used in the debate of Monday week. The gentlemen in question are personal friends, and, after certain negotiations had taken place, came to the sensible conclusion that to cut one another's throats on purely public grounds would be carrying party advocacy a little too far. Disappointed, therefore, in this, the public found consolation in the trial, on Wednesday, before the Correctional Police, of M. Rouvier, the well-known Republican representative of Marseilles, for alleged unbecoming conduct in the Palais Royal, which has resulted in his acquittal.

M. Casimir Perier, whose health was considered to be most satisfactorily re-established, died last Thursday morning from a sudden relapse. This is hardly the place to enter into a detailed biography of the deceased statesman, whose political career began just thirty years ago, as a representative of Paris, and who held the position of Minister of the Interior under M. Thiers. The news of his death caused a profound sensation at Versailles, where his reappearance in the Senate was daily looked for. The funeral took place on Saturday, the religious ceremony being conducted at the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot. The Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and several other public bodies sent deputations, and the members of the Cabinet were largely represented. At the conclusion of the funeral service the body was conveyed to M. Perier's estate at Pont-sur-Seine for interment.

Another member of the Senate (M. Walowski) is reported to be in a critical condition.

A commission of nine members, comprising senators, deputies, and members of the Institute, has been appointed to inquire into the irregularities alleged to have taken place at the recent examination for admission to the Ecole Polytechnique. On Monday the commissioners held their first sitting at the Ministry of War, and examined, amongst others, the director of the Ecole Polytechnique and the rector of the Academy.

The proposed agreement between the Minister of Public Works and the city of Paris as to the conditions on which the ground for the Exhibition of 1878 is to be granted were submitted to the Municipal Council by M. Ferdinand Duval on Sunday. The space includes the Champ de Mars, the Trocadero, and the Pont de Jena. The old idea of deepening the Seine, in order to render Paris accessible to sea-going vessels, has again been revived. The Minister of Public Works and the Prefect of the Seine have been examining a scheme by which the deepening of the river is proposed to be effected at a cost of about half a million sterling, and the Municipal Council are about to direct their attention to the same.

A taste for athletic exercises seems to be growing up. The various skating-rinks established in Paris are patronised, despite the heat, to an astonishing extent; and now the formation of pedestrian clubs at the various lycées has been started, in consequence of a circular of M. Waddington, the Minister of Public Instruction.

SPAIN.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Cortes the bills for the settlement of the National Debt were passed without any amendment.

Bases for the consolidation of the External and Internal Debts have, according to the Ministerial journals of Madrid, been approved by the Budget Committee as follows:—An interest of 1 per cent to be paid from Jan. 1, 1877, and an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from Jan. 1, 1882. Subsequently to the latter date the Government is to negotiate with the creditors of Spain for a definitive consolidation of the debt. The four overdue coupons, and the one falling due on Jan. 1, 1877, will be capitalised into a stock bearing an annual interest of 2 per cent, to be redeemed within fifteen years. The debate upon the subject in the Cortes began on Wednesday.

PORTUGAL.

The anniversary of the entry of the Liberal army into Oporto has been celebrated with great enthusiasm.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels Exhibition was visited, yesterday week, by the King of the Belgians, the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany, and the Count of Flanders. Much satisfaction was expressed by the Royal visitors whilst going through the British section.

GERMANY.

On Monday afternoon the Emperor William arrived at Würzburg, and met with an enthusiastic reception. Prince Bismarck, who had arrived earlier, left shortly afterwards to return to Kissingen.

SWITZERLAND.

By a vote of 165,000 against 145,000, the people have rejected the law relative to the amount to be paid for exemption from military service.

Fifty-two houses were destroyed by a fire which broke out, last Sunday, at Elgg, in the canton of Zurich.

ROUMANIA.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister for Foreign Affairs introduced a bill relative to commercial conventions to be concluded with Russia, Germany, France, and Greece, and proposed that until these conventions were adopted the States in question should be placed on the same footing as Austria. C. A. Rosetti has been elected President of the Chamber. The Minister of Finance has introduced a bill reducing the public expenditure.

TURKEY.

Since the occurrence of the events relating to the War in the East recorded in our Supplement two engagements are reported to have taken place between the Turks and the Montenegrins on Tuesday—one near Kernica, in Kraina, the other in the neighbourhood of Podgoritzia. The losses are differently estimated, according to the source whence the news is derived. On Tuesday also an engagement, said to be of some importance—the results of which, however, were not known when the news was telegraphed from Serajewo—was fought between the Servians and the Turks in the neighbourhood of Visegrad.

The following telegram has been dispatched by the Porte to its representatives abroad:—"General Selim Pasha, while marching at the head of two battalions from Gatschko to Nevesinje, encountered in the defile of Zallan a considerable Montenegrin force, which endeavoured to surround him. After an obstinate conflict of twelve hours' duration Selim Pasha, on Wednesday, succeeded in disengaging himself and in taking successively all the heights previously occupied by the enemy, who was compelled to retreat with considerable loss. The pass of Zallan and the road to Gatschko are thus opened."

Twenty thousand Turkish pounds are reported to have been subscribed by the Sultan and his mother towards the expenses of the war.

The Turkish authorities state that they have enrolled a large number of volunteers, who will be treated in the same way as the regular army, with which the Bashi-Bazouks will also be assimilated. Osman Pasha is bringing up reinforcements of men and guns, while the Servians are organising guerrilla corps.

EGYPT.

Prince Tousum Pasha, the Minister of Public Instruction, died yesterday week. He was the only son of Said Pasha, and son-in-law of the Khedive.

AMERICA.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil attended, last Saturday, a concert given in their honour in New York. About six thousand persons were present. Their Majesties have left for Europe.

Mr. Hayes, in an official letter accepting his nomination as Republican candidate for the Presidency, promises, in the event of his being elected, a thorough reform of the Civil Service. He also states that he would not, were he elected, accept a second term of office; and he pledges himself to make an ardent endeavour to eradicate for ever all distinction between North and South. The only means of reviving the national prosperity would be, he considers, to return to specific payments.

Postmaster-General Jewell has resigned his office at the request of the President, and Mr. J. N. Tyner, of Indiana, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, is his successor, the Senate having confirmed his appointment.

Mr. Morrill was sworn in yesterday week as Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Blaine has been elected by the Maine Legislature to be United States Senator in his place.

M. Schichkine, the Russian Minister, has presented an autograph letter to President Grant from the Emperor of Russia, congratulating the American nation on the centenary of the declaration of American independence.

The Senate has begun the Belknap impeachment trial. Witnesses for the prosecution are being examined.

The House of Representatives has passed by 108 to 94 the Geneva Award Bill, having previously defeated a substitute bill admitting the claims of insurance companies by 149 to 35. The bill as passed extends the duration of the Alabama Claims Court till July 22, 1877, admitting two new classes of claims—first, claims directly resulting from damage on the high seas inflicted by any Confederate cruiser; and, secondly, claims for payment of premium for war risks after any Confederate cruiser had sailed. The first class of claims to be paid before the second if the award be insufficient for both. The bill goes to the Senate. The House also unanimously passed the Senate resolution for completing the Washington monument.

Official despatches have been received at Washington fully confirming the news of the disaster which has befallen General Custer in his engagement with the Sioux Indians on the Little Horn. Alarming news about the Indians is telegraphed by the American correspondent of the *Daily News*. He says:—The Ventres and Maudan Indians, hitherto friendly, numbering 3000, have joined the Sioux, and other tribes threaten to follow. A general Indian war seems inevitable. There is an unconfirmed report of the defeat and death of General Crook, who pursued the Sioux after General Custer's massacre. It is announced from New York that General Reno, who was co-operating with General Custer, lost fifty men killed and forty wounded. Troops are being concentrated to chastise the Indians. A resolution has been introduced in the Senate authorising President Grant to accept the services of five regiments of volunteers from the North-Western States and territories to operate against Indians. The House has passed the Bills appropriating 200,000 dols. for the establishment of two military posts in hostile Indian country, as recommended by Generals Sheridan, Custer, and Terry.

A telegram from New York announces that the St. Clair steamer has been burned on Lake Superior. Twenty-seven lives were lost.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The European brings the following intelligence from Cape Town, June 15:—The House of Assembly has decided Mr. Molteno shall proceed to England, unaccompanied by any delegates, to discuss solely the Griqualand West difficulty. The *Cape Argus* says that a resolution will shortly come before Parliament asserting the desirability of annexing Tembuland to the colony. The railway to Concesser was to be opened on the 16th ult., the Governor attending the ceremony. The *Cape Standard* says that the Transvaal Volksraad has passed a stringent commands Act. Mr. Burgers is said to intend going with the command as general-in-chief. The dispute with Cetywayo has not been arranged. Cetywayo's idea of having the boundary dispute settled by Mr. Shipstone, an Englishman, as arbitrator, is disapproved of by the Volksraad.

The postage on letters for Japan forwarded in the mails via the United States is reduced from 10d. to 6d. per half ounce. On registered letters for Japan by the same route a fee of 9d., in addition to the postage, must be prepaid. All correspondence for Japan intended to be sent via the United States must be specially so addressed.

The Khan of Kashgar, with 40,000 men, has, according to a Berlin telegram, opened hostilities against China, which is almost defenceless to resist the attack.

As it appears that renewed efforts are being made to stimulate emigration to Brazil, the caution to emigrants originally issued in February, 1875, is being re-issued by direction of the Secretary of State.

According to intelligence received from Tangiers to the 2nd inst., a body of about 8000 Moorish troops, under the command of the Basha of Tangier, are encamped in the district of Anjera, and a fine of 20,000 dols. has been levied by order of the Sultan on the tribe of Anjera, on account of its late insurrection against the Governor of that district.

Intelligence of the burning in the Atlantic of the British ship *Zemindar*, from Demerara for Liverpool, has been brought to Cork by the Glasgow barque *Annie*, which rescued the captain, crew, and passengers. A young man named Faulkner, who has confessed to having accidentally set fire to the vessel while broaching a cask of rum, has been arrested on a charge of having set the ship on fire.

News of the British Mediterranean fleet is brought by a telegram from Malta, dated Monday. The ironclads *Raleigh*, *Hotspur*, and *Rupert* arrived there from England on the 6th inst., and after filling up with stores the two latter vessels proceeded on Sunday to join the Mediterranean squadron at Besika Bay. The *Raleigh* was to leave for the squadron on Tuesday, carrying with her £30,000 to pay the wages of the crews. She will also take the overland mails from England. The *Invincible* arrived at Malta on Sunday from Besika Bay in order to have her boilers repaired.—The *Standard* says it has been decided to prepare for immediate commission the double-screw iron armour-plated turret-ships *Cyclops* and *Hecate*, each carrying four 18-ton 10-inch guns, and of 3430 tons displacement, now in reserve at Devonport; as also the *Thunderer*, of 9190 tons, carrying two 38-ton and two 35-ton guns. Although the *Hecate* and *Cyclops* are nominally harbour defence vessels, not being ocean cruisers, they would be able to make any short passage should their services be required.

The returns of emigration from the port of Liverpool during the past month show that twenty-three ships have sailed to the United States under the Act, carrying 6824 emigrants, and seven ships to Canada, with 1786 emigrants. Four ships not sailing under the Act have carried 189 emigrants to the United States; and three others 72 to Canada. To Nova Scotia two ships have carried 144 emigrants, to Prince Edward Island one ship has carried 7, to Victoria one vessel has carried 1, to the East Indies four ships have carried 14, to China two ships have carried 8, to Africa four ships have carried 22, and to South Africa five ships have carried 115. Of these emigrants 4336 were English, 47 Scotch, 523 Irish, 4037 foreigners, and of 239 the nationalities are not given.—The ship *Bengleugh*, 1349 tons, sailed, on Tuesday morning, from Plymouth for Port Adelaide, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia, having embarked 443 emigrants. Dr. Boase is surgeon-superintendent, and Miss Bradford, matron. The latter has charge of seventy-four single women, domestic servants.

At the great rose show of the season at the Alexandra Palace the principal prizes were awarded to Messrs. Paul and Son, Cheshunt; Mr. R. B. Cant, Mr. C. Turner, Slough; and Mr. W. Nichol, gardener to Mr. J. H. Powell, Bury St. Edmunds.

A farmer named Dunnin has committed suicide, near Edenderry, King's County, in consequence of a threatening letter which he received a month since. He purchased a large farm, and had no sooner taken possession than he was threatened to be shot. This affected him so much that he became insane, and hanged himself on Saturday. A man named Cahill was shot near Dunnin's house last November.

Under the provisions of the Public Free Libraries Act, a number of branches are being established in Bristol, in addition to the large library in the centre of the city. The branches are to be located in the districts of St. Philip's, Bedminster, St. James's, and probably also at the Hotwells, or lower part of Clifton, all these places being densely inhabited by the artisan class. The first of these branch libraries (that of St. Philip's) was opened last Saturday by the Mayor. At a cost of between £800 and £900, the old Literary Institute, which had been closed for some time, has been converted into a building well adapted for the purposes of a lending and reading library, and it is supplied with between 5000 and 6000 volumes, besides monthly and quarterly periodicals and the leading London and provincial papers.

A facsimile edition of the original Domesday Book, or Great Survey of England, compiled by order of William the Conqueror nearly eight hundred years ago, is published by Messrs. Head and Meek, of Wine Office-court, Fleet-street. The Latin text is reproduced from the ancient MS., by means of photzincography, in two columns, on the left-hand page; while the opposite page contains an English translation, by General Plantagenet Harrison. It might have been convenient also to have given the Latin in clear print, and without the crabbed abbreviations which make the old writing hard to decipher. But for an ordinary reader of English this edition does all that can be required. It will be issued in half-crown parts, each containing twenty-four pages of the facsimile and the translation. The part already prepared for sale contains the inventory of all the landed estates in the county of Middlesex chargeable with payment of "the King's geld," a special tax which had formed part of the revenue of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, and which was still to be collected for the Norman King William. Domesday Book only sets forth the description, measurement, valuation, and tenancy of that class of landed properties, with the names of the great tenants-in-chief holding them under the Crown. Among these, in Middlesex, are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Canons of the Church of St. Paul, and the Abbey Church of St. Peter at Westminster the Abbey of Barking, an Abbey at Rouen, and some twenty Norman noblemen, including Earl Roger de Montgomery, the Earl of Moretaine, Countess Judith, and other kinsfolk of the Conqueror. It is curious to read of the vineyard at Holborn, belonging to "William the Chamberlain," paying 6s. a year to the King's Sheriff; or the manor of St. Pancras yielding 40s. to the Canons of St. Paul's from the rents paid by four "villans" and seven cottagers. That same manor of St. Pancras, by the way, extended from St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, and the present line of Oxford-street, as far as the West Hill, Highgate, including the whole Fitzroy-square district, all that lies west of Tottenham-court-road, and the western parts of Camden Town and Kentish Town, exceeding a length of two miles and half a mile of breadth. It was sold by the Canons of St. Paul's, at the beginning of George III.'s reign, for a small annuity, to Mr. Fitzroy, a brother of the Duke of Grafton, ancestor of the present Lord Southampton. Mr. William Howitt, in his "Northern Heights of London," relates this transaction with much indignant comment. What would William the Conqueror have said to it?

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alban, Evan, to be Perpetual Curate of Lledrod, Cardiganshire.
 Bagshaw, J. C.; Vicar of Osbournby, Lincolnshire.
 Bell, George Edward; Perpetual Curate of Henley-in-Arden.
 Bentley, H.; Vicar of Little Marsden, near Burnley.
 Bevan, William Latham; Honorary Prebend of Llanddewi, Aberath.
 Carzon, James; Curate of Stratford-on-Avon.
 Cay, Christopher; Perpetual Curate of Wharton, Cheshire.
 Church, Samuel Church; Vicar of Llanrhidian, Glamorganshire.
 Clarke, B. S.; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.
 Cobb, C.; Rector of Dymchurch with Black Marstone; Vicar of Rainham.
 Cox, J. B.; Curate; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Liverpool.
 Crosse, T. F.; Honorary Canon in Chichester Cathedral.
 Davey, Wm. Harrison; Third Cursal Prebend in St. David's Cathedral.
 Davies, John; Rector of Llanfihangel Chilfargen, Carmarthenshire.
 Davies, Richard; Vicar of St. Paul's, Gorseid, Flint.
 Ford, Edmund Dence; Perpetual Curate of Devauden, Monmouth.
 Glover, Josephus; Vicar of Alderton, Wilts.
 Hannah, Dr.; Vicar of Brighton; Archdeacon of Lewes.
 Jones, Edward Thomas; Curate of Holy Trinity, Falmer, Carmarthen.
 Jones, Thomas Hughes; Rector of Llangua, Denbigh.
 Lawrence, J. A.; Rector of Cloworth.
 Moore, George; Vicar of Cowley; Chaplain of the Forces at Oxford.
 Morgan, John Fughe; Vicar of Dolfor, Montgomery.
 Napier, C. W.; Rural Dean of Steyning.
 Owen, Richard; Rector of Glyndyfrdwy, Merioneth.
 Pereira, Horace; Rector of St. Lawrence with St. John, Southampton.
 Powell, James T.; Curate of Llandilo'r-fan with Llanfihangel Nantbran.
 Prichard, Howell; Rector of Melverley, Salop.
 Stanham, George; Chaplain of Tooting Cemetery.
 Vines, T. H.; Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral; Rector of Fiskerton.
 Williams, David Edward; Vicar of Llangammarch, Breconshire.
 Williams, John; Rector of Aberyskir, Radnorshire.—*Guardian*.

Lord John Manners, on Monday, laid the foundation-stone of the new schools which are to be built in connection with Trinity Church, Gray's-inn-road.

The Flavel-Cook defence and testimonial funds at Christ Church, Clifton, have been closed. Towards the costs of the ecclesiastical suit £1099 9s. 1d. has been contributed, and to the testimonial fund £1460 1s. 8d.

Last Saturday afternoon the foundation-stone of the vicarage to be attached to St. Agnes's Church, Kennington Park, in course of erection and shortly to be opened, was laid by Canon Gregory.

The Bishop of Chester has recently completed his usual summer series of confirmations, which he began at the close of May. He has held confirmations at twenty-two centres, and has laid hands on 4056 persons.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met, on Tuesday, at the Jerusalem Chamber. Fourteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company were engaged on the latter portion of the Second Epistle to the Thessalonians.

The Church of the Saviour, a small building built for the accommodation of the residents of Bier-lane, Windsor, was consecrated last week by the Bishop of Oxford. His Lordship preached in the afternoon, and the service was attended by Prince and Princess Christian.

The *Stamford Mercury* states that Skendleby church is being restored. The Baroness Willoughby de Eresby has given £500 towards the cost of the work, which is estimated at £2500. Lady Willoughby de Eresby has also agreed to subscribe the half of the expense of a school to be erected in Glenartney, which is expected to cost about £500.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Bishop of Guildford, laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel to be erected at Leatherhead in connection with the St. John's Foundation School, which was founded in 1852 to aid the clergy who are engaged in the active duties of their profession by relieving them from anxiety about the education of their sons. The High Sheriff of Surrey, the Bishop of Guildford, the Rev. Sir Edward G. Moon, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting.

A meeting in aid of the Bishop of London's Fund was held, on Monday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House. On the motion of Mr. Hubbard, M.P., seconded by the Archbishop of Canterbury, a resolution to the effect that the experience of the last twelve years justified the continuance of the fund as the principal agency for supplying accommodation for spiritual purposes within the diocese of London was adopted. Since the institution of the fund 115 new churches have been opened through its instrumentality.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be erected in Hamilton-road, West Dulwich, was laid, last Saturday afternoon, by Mr. Francis Peck, to whose liberal assistance the present temporary structure, on the same site, is mainly to be traced. At a luncheon which followed the ceremony, Mr. Ashton, one of the churchwardens, announced that £3000 in subscriptions had come to hand up to the time of laying the foundation-stone. A sum of £260 was collected at the luncheon, but it is understood that to the munificence of Mr. Peck the new church will principally owe its existence.

The Wakefield Corporation have purchased the property of the local waterworks company for about £200,000.

The *Norfolk Chronicle* says that the Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of the county, has offered to contribute £5000, on certain conditions, to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

The Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, at a recent meeting, at which Lord Leigh presided, voted the silver medal to Constant van Hoydonck, the steward of the Lennie, and the bronze medal to the youth Henri Trousselier, with vellum certificates, for their intrepid conduct after the mutiny on board their vessel. The medals were sent to the recipients to the Netherlands and Belgian Ministers.

The report of the Select Committee on the subject of the depreciation of silver is a voluminous document, prepared by Mr. Goschen. As the Committee were simply appointed to report on the causes which have led to the recent depreciation they have not made any recommendations. They report that the cause of depreciation is threefold—(1) The fluctuations of Indian trade; (2) the change of the standard of currency in Germany; (3) the enormous increase in the productions of the silver-mines of America. In respect to the last point the Committee declare that the production is more likely to increase than to diminish.

Hampton-Court Bridge, the last of the bridges over the Thames the liberation of which was intrusted to a joint committee of the Corporation and the Board of Works, was thrown open last Saturday, when short addresses were delivered by Sir James Hogg, M.P., and Alderman and Sheriff Knight. The tolls have been extinguished, at a cost of £48,000, the original claim having been £123,000. Kingston Bridge was freed in 1870, for £15,600, the amount originally claimed; but for Walton Bridge, freed six months later, the committee were asked £20,510, the sum ultimately given being only £7000. Staines Bridge was freed early in 1871, for £20,125, although £80,500 was the sum asked. Kew Bridge was freed at a cost of £57,300, instead of £73,032, which had been asked.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

That combination of patriotism, "pot-hunting," and pleasure-seeking known as the Wimbledon Meeting, opened on Monday last in bright, breezy weather, which, if not conducive to good shooting, was agreeable enough to the volunteers who gladly seize the opportunity of sleeping under canvas in July, and to the fair beings who delight in the impromptu garden parties or "kettledrums" that are among the pleasantest features of the Wimbledon fortnight. The seventeenth meeting of the National Rifle Association finds Tent Town more popular than ever; and it has already given rise to so many merry gatherings that it seems a pity that the camp could not be utilised for the benefit of the many families who find themselves unable, through the prevailing stagnation of trade, to pay their usual visit to the seaside in search of health. It is emblematical of the thorough establishment of the National Rifle Association as a national institution that the officers of the society are now housed in a substantial building on the common, instead of being located, as heretofore, in tents. There is a considerable increase in the number of entries for the principal prizes, we are also glad to note. The totals for the Queen's Prize and the St. George's Vase are respectively 2320 and 1943—an increase of sixty-three in the former and 130 in the latter as compared with last year's entries. The entries for the Alfred and the Alexandra are likewise larger, whilst for the Grand Aggregate Prize there are 763 this year against the 674 of last year. Our colonial empire is again represented by a team of Canadian sharpshooters, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick, and, further, by a party of five Australians (Major Sleep, Captains Wardill, King, and Greenfield, and Lieutenant Draper), who stay at Wimbledon en route to the International Rifle Meeting in the United States. The challenge issued by the Victoria riflemen has been taken up, and the match will be shot off, next week, by the Australian, Canadian, Scottish, Irish, and English teams. The Earl of Wharncliffe has had the pleasure of receiving, and graciously accepting, the prize offered by the Canadians in the following courteous letter:—

Toronto, June 21, 1876.

My Lord,—I have very great satisfaction in informing your Lordships that the Council of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association have unanimously adopted a resolution to offer a Canadian trophy for annual competition at Wimbledon. Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick, M.P., captain of the Canadian team, is furnished with the resolution, and is instructed to hand the same to Captain Mildmay, Secretary of the National Rifle Association. I trust that in the course of the year it will be my duty to present to your Council the trophy referred to, which I venture to hope will be as cordially received as it is offered.—I beg to remain, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant, C. S. Gzowski, Lieutenant-Colonel, President Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Wharncliffe, &c.

To come to the business of the meeting, shooting commenced at gunfire on Monday morning, when the competition for the Alfred prizes was brought to a close, the winners being:—

	Points.
Lieutenant W. Wyatt, 13th Salop (£20)	34
Colour-Sergeant Hoeft, 39th Middlesex (£10)	33
Colour-Sergeant T. C. Bird, 18th Salop (£10)	33

Better scoring than this was made, on Monday, by Private Butler, 2nd London, who scored 35 in seven shots for the Burroughes and Watts prizes, the first of which will fall to him unless another "highest possible" be achieved during the meeting and Butler should be beaten in shooting off the tie. The firing generally was not so good as usual on Monday, owing to the high wind that prevailed in the morning. In the afternoon, when the wind subsided, the Australians, however, shot well for the Snider Association Cup; and Earl de Grey and the Hon. Stuart Wortley (getting their hands in for the Highlands, mayhap) made good practice at the "Running Deer," the former scoring 10 and the latter 12 bull's-eyes.

On Tuesday, when the weather was favourable for shooting, the competition for the Queen's Prize opened. The aggregate value of the prize is £1668, which is divided into 360 minor prizes and the prize of £250, together with the gold medal and badge of the association, which is competed for in the second-stage firing by the highest sixty out of the whole of the competitors. The first-stage firing was at 200, 500, and 600 yards. On Tuesday the competition was opened at the first-named range, in which some very good firing was made, Corporal Thackeray, of the 20th Middlesex, having made the highest possible score of 35 points, while no less than nine 34s were made, eighteen 33s, and 32s without end. This is a decided improvement upon the shooting in the same stage last year, which may, perhaps, be attributed to the favourable state of the weather. The wind was but slight throughout the day, while the atmosphere in every respect was favourable to the marksman. For the Queen's Prize the shooting, on Wednesday, was removed to the 500-yards range, at which those who did best at 200 yards on Tuesday did not do quite so well. The day was so sunshiny as to be unfavourable to shooting. The shooting on Thursday decided who are to be the sixty to compete in the final stage for the Queen's Prize, and who is to wear the silver badge for 1876 and the silver medal of the association. The highest scores made up to the time of our going to press were:—Private Burgess, 1st Newcastle, 86; Colour-Sergeant Olley, 1st Tower Hamlets, 85; Sergeant Allison, 26th Middlesex, 84; Private Park, 1st Renfrew, 84; Lieutenant Harris, 29th Lanark, and Corporal Bates, 1st Warwick, 84.

For the *Daily Telegraph* prizes there was an excellent contest, on Tuesday, and until quite late in the day the victory seemed to lie between Captain Murdoch, of Edinburgh, and Sergeant Willows, of the 4th Lincoln, who had tied with 34 points each, but, within half an hour of gun-fire, Lance-Corporal Picken, of the 14th Salop, made the highest possible score, namely, 35 points, and won the cup. For the Secretary of State for War's prize, shot for with ten shots at 900 yards, and open to all comers, the highest scorers to Wednesday were Major Scriven and Mr. Martin Smith, who each made 44 out of 50; and for the Henry prize, the same number of shots at 1000 yards, Captain Starkie, Queen's (Westminster), and Major Young, 39th Middlesex, had each scored 39. For the Alexandra, a prize shot for at 500 and 600 yards, with seven shots at each range, and open to all comers, the highest scores to Wednesday were:—

	Points.
Captain Sweeting, 23rd Surrey	60
Corporal Middleton, 2nd Worcester	55
Private Monson, 1st Lanark	55
Private Little, Leeds Rifles	53
Sergeant Edwards, 3rd Herford	51
Sergeant Lindsay, 1st Lanark	50
Sergeant Turner, 40th Lanark	50
Private Warwick, 1st Berks	50

There was a fashionable gathering, on Thursday, to witness the match between the Lords and Commons for the Rajah of Vizianagram's Challenge Cup. The competition took place at 200 yards range, each having fifteen shots. The Commons won easily last year, and won by seven points on Thursday, scoring 310 against 303. The details were:—Commons: The Marquis of Lorne, 59; the Hon. R. Plunket, 65; Mr. Malcolm, 60; Major Peploe, 66; Mr. Vivian, 60. Lords: The Duke of Marlborough, 54; the Earl of Denbigh, 58; Earl Ferrers, 61; Earl Waldegrave, 66; and Earl Spencer, 64. Lord Wharncliffe read out the scores, and called for three cheers for the House of Commons, which were heartily given. In response Mr. Malcolm called for the same for the Lords, which was in turn responded to. The heat was something ex-

traordinary, the barometer at Steward's tent showing 139 in the sun and 80 in the shade.

The total number under canvas on Wednesday night was 3351, composed of 719 regulars, 1996 volunteers, 248 police, and 388 camp-followers.

The shooting for the Queen's Prize will terminate on Tuesday next, when the Public Schools veteran match will also take place. The final stage of the Anglo-Australian match will be shot for on the morning of Saturday, the 22nd, the last day of the meeting, after which a series of athletic sports will be held in lieu of the usual review.

Lieutenant-Colonel Randall has been elected governor of the Berkshire county gaol.

A concert in aid of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind was given, at Devonshire House, on Thursday afternoon.

The Twelfth of July celebrations in Ireland were on the usual scale as regards numbers and enthusiasm. Only one case of disturbance is reported near Dungannon.

A very successful horticultural, dog, and poultry show was held at Truro, on Tuesday, when silver cups, presented by Colonel Sir James Hogg, Bart., M.P., and other gentlemen, with money prizes, were awarded.

The Mid Wales Company's property at Aberystwith, consisting of the Queen's Hotel and seventy acres of land, and the Devil's Bridge Hotel and 450 acres of land, all freehold, was, on Wednesday, sold at Birmingham for £40,000.

The colonelcy of the 38th Foot, vacant by the death of Lord Sandhurst, has been filled up by the transfer of Lieutenant-General James Pattoun Sparks, C.B., from the 95th Foot; and the colonelcy of the 95th Foot has been given to Lieutenant-General John Studholme Brownrigg, C.B.

The annual general meeting of the Corporation of the Royal Albert Hall was held on Tuesday—the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, M.P., in the chair. The business was of a purely formal character, and the reports, accounts, and balance-sheet were passed unanimously. The Prince of Wales was re-elected president of the corporation.

At the annual summer fête of the Earlswood Asylum the usual recreations were provided for the inmates, about 600 in number. The board of management contemplates the erection of an infirmary detached from the main building, as a precaution against the spread of epidemics. The anticipated cost is £6000, of which about one half is subscribed.

A general conference of chemists and druggists, from all parts of the kingdom, was, on Tuesday, held in Birmingham. It was resolved to form a chemists and druggists' association for the protection of trade interests and the defence of registered chemists and druggists from illegal and vexatious application of the Adulteration Act.

In brilliant summer weather the July show of the Brighton Floricultural and Horticultural Society was opened, on Wednesday, at the Pavilion. The Ashbury Cup, value ten guineas, was awarded to Mr. Mitchell, of Piltdown, for a fine collection of roses. The band of the 1st Life Guards, under Mr. James Waterson, performed some choice instrumental music.

Burglars were surprised by the police while rifling a pawnbroker's premises, in St. James's-square, Edinburgh, on Wednesday night. To avoid capture, one of the thieves jumped from a window into a back courtyard, a height of three stories, and was killed on the spot. Two others of the gang were caught.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new Congregational church for Canterbury on Monday last. The edifice, which is to be erected from designs by Mr. J. G. Hall, of Canterbury, by Mr. Naylor, of Rochester, will cost about £3000. There was a luncheon in the afternoon and a meeting in the evening.

Lord Carlingford, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, presided at a meeting, held at Romford, on Tuesday, in aid of the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, located at Colchester. His Lordship stated that the asylum at present contained about one hundred patients, three fourths of whom were there by free election and the remainder by payment.

Mr. Charles Semen, a Bradford merchant, last year, erected and opened at Ilkley a large and handsome home for the reception of convalescent patients in slender circumstances. He recently proposed to vest it in the Corporation, together with the sum of £3000 as a fund for working expenses, and the Town Council has agreed to accept the trust.

A children's flower show was held, on Monday, by permission of the Duke of Westminster, in the gardens of Grosvenor House, the prizes being distributed by the Duchess. Among the speakers were Mr. Gladstone and the Earl of Shaftesbury, both of whom urged the desirability of promoting to the utmost the system of window-gardening among the poor.—The City of London Flower Show, which was to have been held on Tuesday, in Finsbury-circus, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, was postponed until Thursday, when the prizes were distributed by the Duchess of Teck.

Our Map of the Seat of War, given as an Extra Supplement with this week's number of our Journal, presents a geographical view, comprehensive but minutely exact, of all the northern provinces of the Turkish empire and Europe, from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. It is furnished to us by Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing-cross, and will be found sufficient for the purpose of studying the movements of the conflicting armies, and of understanding the territorial questions involved in the present contest. Other war-maps have been prepared by different publishers—Messrs. G. W. Bacon and Co., W. and A. K. Johnston, and Cruchley and Co.—which merit commendation as trustworthy and convenient guides to the knowledge of places desired upon this occasion.

The adjourned case of *Twycross v. Grant*, arising out of the Lisbon Steam Tramways Company, has occupied four days in the Common Pleas Division. The ground upon which the action was brought was that two contracts which had been entered into with reference to the affairs of the company had not been mentioned in the prospectus. There had been an adjournment of some weeks, in consequence of the illness of a juror, who was enabled to attend yesterday week. Sir Henry James addressed the jury for the plaintiff; and Mr. Albrt Grant, in the absence of his counsel, defended himself in a vigorous speech occupying nearly four days. At the conclusion of Lord Coleridge's summing up the jury answered all the questions put to them by the Judge in favour of the plaintiff, except the last, which was as follows:—"Were the contracts withheld from the prospectus from a bona fide belief that they need not be stated?" To that last question they answered "Yes." The jury assessed the damages contingently at £700. The Judge entered a verdict for the plaintiff for that sum, but did not give judgment, so that both parties will have leave to move.



THE EXPRESS QUICK TRIP ACROSS THE AMERICAN CONTINENT FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Should Miss Braddon be in quest of another plot for a romance as mysterious and as melodramatic as that on which she founded her two capital novels of "Birds of Prey" and "Charlotte's Inheritance," I should advise her to study very carefully all the episodes of the Duncombe case, decided a few days since in the Court of Chancery. There was once a very old gentleman named Duncombe, a lawyer, in New Inn, Strand. His eldest son, Henry Stuart Duncombe, followed the respectable, but scarcely remunerative, profession of a journeyman tailor on the tramp. One day, in the year '68, H. S. Duncombe, having then attained the ripe age of sixty-six, called on his progenitor in New Inn to ask for pecuniary assistance. His progenitor presented him with half a crown. H. S. D. went away, and from that day to this nothing whatever has been seen or heard of him; but early in '69 old Mr. Duncombe died without having made a will, and leaving nearly £75,000 behind him. This treasure was legally divisible among his next of kin, who were three in number, and one of them was Henry Stuart, the "old man with the half-crown," who consequently became entitled to a sum verging upon £25,000.

The Chancery suit was instituted to decide who was entitled to Henry Stuart's share in his father's wealth, assuming that distressed itinerant tailor to be now dead. The Vice-Chancellor decreed that Henry Stuart was dead. "He had not the shadow of a doubt," remarked Sir Richard Malins, "that, to use the words of a great writer, Henry Stuart Duncombe was 'as dead as a doornail.'" The "great writer" referred to was, I apprehend, the late Charles Dickens, who, in the prologue to the immortal "Christmas Carol," clinched his affirmation of his belief in the decease of Jacob Marley, Scrooge's partner, by the remark that "Old Marley was as dead as a doornail." The simile obviously was not Mr. Dickens's. It is a popular proverbial locution, as old, perchance, as the "Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton," by quoting which ready-witted Queen Bess so discomfited the pedant who boasted that he had made a collection of all the proverbs extant. It may be remembered, moreover, first, that Charles Dickens entered a caveat against the suitability of his simile by confessing that he himself did not see anything especially deadly about a doornail; and next, that, although the death of Mr. Scrooge's partner might be accepted as an accomplished fact, Marley's ghost was permitted to revisit this earth, clanking a chain of cashboxes wound round his body in a hideous manner, and communicating the most uncomfortable things to Mr. Scrooge. Imagine the spectre of the defunct Henry Stuart Duncombe (if he be defunct), wandering, on moonlit evenings, in the legal highways and byways between New Inn and Chancery-lane, chinking a phantom half-crown and demanding in lieu thereof the sum of £24,000 odd, Consols.

There is a condition of the human mind known to metaphysicians and theologians as "incurable" or "invincible ignorance." That has been, concerning most things, my condition of mind ever since George IV. was King. Will somebody, pitying my darkened state, enlighten me as to the style and title which I should properly employ in addressing his Majesty King George, the Sovereign of a country the capital of which is Athens, a city formerly qualified by Mr. John Milton as the "eye of Greece." "Where's t'other eye?" asked the American critic—a cousin german to him who, being shown the knife with which Charlotte Corday slew Marat, requested to see the fork. But about King George, the newest of our K.G.'s. According to the *Court Circular* he is the "King of the Hellenes." But in the same official memorandum his Majesty's diplomatic agent at the Court of St. James's is styled the "Greek" Chargé d'Affaires. Why not the "Hellenic" one? In the *Court Circular* from Marlborough House the same gentlemen is dubbed the "Chargé d'Affaires for Greece." Why not for Hellas? Finally, the *Times* reporter, describing the arrival of the illustrious personage in London, calls him the "King of Greece." Somebody tells me that he is "King of the Greeks," just as the late Emperor Napoleon III. was Emperor of the French (and not Emperor of the Gauls and Franks), and that it is as archaic to speak of the young Monarch of the Greeks as "King of the Hellenes" as to call the Emperor Alexander "Czar of the Muscovites," or Don Alfonso XII. "King of the Iberians." But, if we must be classical, somebody also tells me that we should be consistent, and that if modern Greece be Hellas King George should be "Basileus of the Hellenes."

I learn that an entirely new collection of "Poems and Ballads" from the pen of Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne is in the press, and will speedily be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. It is equally pleasant to hear hints that the new poems and ballads are full of rare poetic gems, and that they contain nothing of that equivocal nature which the French are accustomed to call "Schocking." Mr. Swinburne has strung his lyre to "the very gentlest of tunes"—"Water parted" and the "Minuet in Ariadne." Anacreon, if the strophes of *Thelō legein* be not entirely erased from my memory, essayed to tune his quivering lyre to "notes of fame and deeds of fire"; but the Ionian bard speedily broke down and plunged into topics as "schocking" as those so unblushingly dwelt upon in a seven-and-sixpenny valentine or a wine merchant's circular. After all, Anacreon seems to have had the best of it. He lived to be eighty-five; and his death even then was premature, seeing that he was choked by a grape-stone.

Bacchus had a bad time of it at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. Not only did many thousands of sympathisers with the cause of total abstinence attend the fête of the National Temperance League, but in the evening 220 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a banquet at which no alcoholic beverages of any kind whatsoever were served. In lieu of wines, beer, or liqueurs, the tables "groaned" beneath the weight of *aqua pura*, Seltzer water (I prefer Apollinaris); but are any aerated waters good for the digestion at dinner?), lemonade, and "certain syrups." I must protest against syrups in conjunction with beef.

But your teetotallers have potent stomachs. I have seen an American abstainer mingle roast turkey and blancmange on the same plate, and devour the mess ravenously. The chairman of this remarkable public dinner at Sydenham was the estimable Dr. Benjamin Richardson, F.R.S., a wise and good physician, to whose constant care and kindness the present writer is indebted, under Providence, for the very restricted modicum of health which he is permitted to enjoy, but who presumes to differ from the extreme doctrines of abstinence advocated by Dr. Richardson, and will continue so to differ until he perceives that those total abstainers the Turks, Arabs, and Moors cease to be anything but bloodthirsty savages; until those total abstainers the "mild Hindoos" come to have somewhat better morals; and until those almost total abstainers the Spaniards begin to pay their debts and to refrain from cutting each other's throats. In the course of his speech Dr. Richardson eulogised the virtues of "oatmeal water" as a substitute for alcohol. I purpose

attending a printers' "wayzgoose" on the twenty-second day of this instant July, and I intend to take a keg of "oatmeal water" with me. In that innocuous mixture I shall drink the chairman's health. I shall offer him a bumper of the diluted "skilly," and I hope he will like it. Mem: Molasses largely diluted with water is really a most palatable and refreshing drink. I remember partaking of it with much gusto one Sunday afternoon when I was on a (voluntary) visit to the House of Correction on Deer Island, near Boston.

Thank you, Mr. Albert Grant. I don't mean that I am grateful to the eminent financier for having, in the case of Twycross v. Grant, delivered a speech as long, so to speak, as the Pacific railroad; still, the gentleman who made a gift of Leicester-square to the public is entitled to some amount of grateful recognition from men of letters for having added to the essayist's vocabulary a new definition of a typical character. Speaking in his lengthy address of some City editor deceased, Mr. Grant described him as "one of those men who walked about with a thick stick, in a state of perspiration, and who was always ready to serve a friend." I have carefully noted Mr. Albert Grant's comprehensive definition of a philanthropist on the margin of my edition of the "Characters of Theophrastus;" and if, taking my walks down Fleet-street, I should chance to meet a gentleman "with a thick stick, and in a state of perspiration," I shall certainly ask him for a little friendly advice concerning Mexicans and Peruvians, Egyptians and Turks. I hope that he will not cut the colloquy short by knocking me down with the thick stick. Mr. Grant's terse summing up of the departed City editor reminds me of the equally laconic *résumé* of the personal characteristics of the illustrious grammarian, Lindley Murray, as "a man who lived for thirty-five years on boiled mutton, and always used a blue cotton pocket handkerchief, with white spots on it." The description is enough to set you conjugating and parsing at once.

An absurd hallucination which a few days since broke out in New Weston-street, Borough, touching the fancied appearance in the neighbourhood of the ghosts of "the Mannings," the atrocious couple who were hanged at Horsemonger-lane Gaol, seven-and-twenty years ago, for the murder of a custom-house officer named O'Connor, reminds me of a doggerel ballad, published at the period of the crime, an excerpt of which I disinter from my common-place book:—

Frederick George Manning was the man's name,
He for a wife Miss Maria de Roux took;
And they together swore to have the life of
Patrick O'Connor.

Thus it went on till Manning and his wife went
At Number Three, Miniver Place, for to live, Sir,
And took a lodger, a medical student,
Named Mr. —

(somebody whose name I cannot decipher). What has become of "Number Three, Miniver Place"? Is there any longer such a street in the Post-Office Directory? Still, doggerel has its use in fixing the memory of names and places. Who will readily forget—

His name was Mr. William Ware;
He lived in Lyon's Inn? G. A. S.

ACROSS AMERICA—EXPRESS RAILWAY TRIP.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who was sent to America upon the occasion of the United States Centennial Festival and International Exhibition at Philadelphia, has shared in a remarkable feat of railway travelling. The line of continuous traffic quite across the whole breadth of the North American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, is familiar enough to ordinary travellers. It proceeds by way of Chicago, which city is on the western shore of Lake Michigan, distant 913 miles from New York, to Omaha, on the Upper Mississippi, nearly 500 miles farther, and thence across the vast prairie of Nebraska to the Rocky Mountains, which are approached at Cheyenne City, in the Territory of Wyoming. The Union Pacific Railroad crosses the mountain range at a height of 7000 ft. above the sea-level, traverses the desolate upland region, and passes the Great Salt Lake of Utah, at Ogden Junction. Thence by the Central Pacific Railroad to San Francisco is another section of 900 miles, which makes altogether 3317 miles. The trains have been accustomed to perform this journey, going on night and day, in the course of a week, but a special effort has now been made to accomplish it in half the time. This was done by an express arrangement to the order and at the cost of Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, the managers and lessees of Booth's Theatre, New York. They had undertaken to bring their company of actors for the representation of Shakespeare's play of "Henry V." at the California Theatre, San Francisco, to commence on Monday evening, June 5; and this seemed an excellent kind of advertisement for the dramatic entertainment. The party who travelled by the "Lightning Express" numbered about twenty, including several newspaper reporters, and our Special Artist. They started from the railway station at Jersey City, opposite New York, an hour after midnight, on the night of Thursday, the 1st, reached Philadelphia in an hour and three quarters, never stopped there, but went on by the Pennsylvania Central line, by Harrisburg and Pittsburg, to Chicago, which was reached in twenty hours from starting; and they finally reached San Francisco at half past nine on the Sunday morning. Allowing three hours and a quarter for difference of time due to the change of longitude, they performed the journey in eighty-four hours less forty-four seconds; that is, in three days and a half. The average speed from New York to Omaha, including stoppages, was almost forty miles an hour; but from New York to Pittsburg, 444 miles, there was no stoppage at all, and that section was run in ten hours. It is, indeed, about the same as the ordinary speed of our mail-trains from London to Edinburgh, or to Holyhead, which make several stoppages, even for some minutes; and the only thing remarkable to us is the immense total distance accomplished within three days and nights by incessant travelling. The party found comfortable accommodation, with needful eating and drinking, in the saloon and sleeping cars of Messrs. Pullman. Several of Mr. Prior's sketches present illustrations of the interior of the special train; but one shows the process of coaling, performed by Chinese labourers, at Wannemucka, on the Central Pacific Railroad. The travellers were, of course, received at San Francisco with a triumphal festivity of welcome, to recompense them for the endurance of great fatigue. It is expected that the regular train service will henceforth be accelerated, and brought within five days instead of seven. This seems, indeed, not too much for the public to demand.

Yesterday week was speech-day at Harrow. The annual distribution of prizes and the speeches of the successful scholars took place in the speech-room at noon, and afterwards the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Butler entertained a large party at luncheon.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their Lordships, having gone into Committee on the Merchant Shipping Bill, yesterday week, struck out the twenty-first clause, which imposes a penalty on ships carrying deck-loads of timber, and substituted a new one. The bill then passed through Committee. The Industrial and Provident Societies Bill was read the third time, and the Friendly Societies Act (1875) Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

There was a brief sitting on Monday, and several bills were advanced a stage. In reply to Lord Granville, Lord Derby said that, seeing the statements alleging Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria reported in the press, and knowing the strong feeling that exists on the subject throughout the country, he had telegraphed to Sir Henry Elliot (our Ambassador at Constantinople) instructing him to forward as early as possible what information was in his possession. The information possessed by the Government was of an unofficial character, and did not confirm to anything like the full extent the letters on the subject in the public press.

The House was occupied on Tuesday night chiefly with discussion on the Poor-Law Amendment Bill, the second reading of which was moved by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and was finally agreed to without a division. Earl Granville intimated his intention of postponing his motion on the extradition laws until next week.

On Thursday the Royal assent was given by commission to the Prevention of Crimes Act Amendment, Small Testate Estates (Scotland), and upwards of sixty other bills agreed upon by both Houses. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Skelmersdale. The second reading of the Medical Practitioners Bill was agreed to without discussion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting, yesterday week, the House resumed the debate on the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill. Since the last sitting the Attorney-General has placed on the paper new clauses, which propose that the three Judges of the High Court of Justice may be appointed ordinary Judges of the Court of Intermediate Appeal in addition to the present Judges. No additional Judges are to be appointed, but there is a clause enabling single Judges in the Common Law Divisions to hear and determine certain matters sitting alone. Mr. Forsyth, Mr. M. Lloyd, Mr. Lopes, and Mr. O. Morgan spoke in favour of increasing the number of Judges. Sir William Harcourt thought the difficulty could be met by economising our present judicial strength. The Attorney-General said that his object was to strengthen the Intermediate Court of Appeal by making a permanent and stable tribunal, and admitted that, if no other mode could be devised of strengthening our judicial power, the number of Judges must be increased. In Committee on the bill progress was made up to clause 6, and Mr. Serjeant Simon, having been defeated on a motion to report progress, was moving an amendment on life peerages, when the debate was adjourned. At the evening sitting Mr. Dillwyn called attention to the existing laws relating to the committal and custody of lunatics; and Sir E. Wilmot was speaking on the subject when the House was counted out.

Mr. Ward Hunt stated, on Monday, that the results of the observations of the transit of Venus could not be made public under six months hence. To a question as to whether he could fix a day for the discussion of the motion on the affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Disraeli replied that it was impossible to give a definite answer until the papers were on the table of the House. The Prime Minister further stated, in answer to Mr. W. E. Forster, that no direct information had reached her Majesty's Government confirmatory of the reports attributing to the Turkish soldiers the grossest cruelties in Bulgaria and other places near to the seat of war. Atrocities—inevitable to some extent, no doubt—had been perpetrated, but still her Majesty's Government had no reliable information on the subject, simply for the reason that not sufficient time had elapsed for the British Ambassador at Constantinople to return an answer to the despatches that had been forwarded to him. On the motion for the House going into Committee on the Elementary Education Bill—the first of sixty orders on the paper—Mr. Richard proposed "That the principle of universal compulsion in education cannot be applied without great injustice, unless provision be made for placing public elementary schools under public management." After a long debate the proposition was negatived by 317 votes against 99.

There was a morning sitting on Tuesday, at which slight progress was made with the Elementary Education Bill in Committee. At the evening sitting Lord Francis Hervey called attention to the law respecting coroners. In the course of a debate the Home Secretary said he thought the time had arrived when a great change ought to be made in the law affecting these officials. Mr. Ashley next brought under the notice of the House the circumstances under which Captain Sullivan, R.N., was recently superseded by the Admiralty from the command of her Majesty's ship London, and moved "That such removal ought not to have been insisted on until an opportunity had been given him of defending his conduct before a competent tribunal." Mr. Ward Hunt explained the reasons which had led the Admiralty to remove the gallant officer from the command of the ship, and an animated discussion ensued. On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 12 only, the numbers being—Ayes, 91; noes, 103.

Mr. R. Smyth, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Ireland No. 2) Bill, the object of which is to allay drunkenness and crime by closing public-houses on the Sabbath. The Chief Secretary for Ireland intimated his intention of suggesting several modifications in the bill, and Mr. Gladstone expressed the hope that some general agreement would be come to, in order that the controversy on this species of legislation might be put an end to. A long debate ensued, during which Mr. Roebuck opposed the general principles of the bill. The second reading was agreed to, and an early day fixed for Committee. The Scotch Intoxicating Liquors Bill and other measures were also discussed.

Mr. Baxter gave notice on Thursday that he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was true that the British Consul at Adrianople had made a statement to Sir H. Elliot confirming the statements of the *Daily News* as to the Bulgarian outrages, and whether the English Ambassador at Constantinople had remonstrated with the Turkish Government with reference to these outrages. Mr. Chamberlain took the oath and his seat for Birmingham, amid cheering from Liberal members below the gangway. He was introduced by Mr. Bright and Mr. Cowen. The House then resumed the consideration of the Education Bill in Committee.

Mr. David Gooch, a silversmith, carrying on business in New Oxford-street, was committed, at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, for trial on a charge of uttering the hall-mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, the magistrate declining to accept bail.

NOVELS.

Not a little of the popularity which the authors of "Ready-Money Mortiboy" have obtained as novelists may be attributed to the reality of the actors in the stirring scenes conjured up by them. In their story of *This Son of Vulcan* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.) there is not a single character who might not have been drawn from life. "This Son of Vulcan" is unquestionably a well-told tale. The young hero after whom the novel is named earned his title by being born in a foundry in "Esbrough, a rising—not yet risen—town in the north of England." His father, Johnny Armstrong, had returned home far from sober, had accidentally set the house on fire and been burnt to death himself, his wife being saved from the flames only to die in giving birth to "This Son of Vulcan." The mother was rescued by a hard-drinking Irishman, Myles Cuolahan, and he and his wife adopt the infant at the request of Paul Bayliss, Johnny Armstrong's partner, a man who is ambitious to make a fortune out of what is left of the Armstrong estates. "Masther Johnny's" boyhood is a perilous one. His guardian, whose vocation is that of a pedlar, drinks harder and harder when he becomes a widower, and, in an exceedingly powerful scene, attempts to murder his little daughter and Jack during a fit of delirium tremens. Awaking from his drunken fit to find that Johnny had by a ruse prevented him from committing this crime, Myles Cuolahan is so conscience-stricken that he takes the pledge before Father Mathew, and starts on his travels alone, having left his little Norah with a benevolent lady named Miss Ferens, who adopts the pretty Irish girl, and having intrusted Jack to the care of a Sheffield spiritualist, Mr. Bastable. From the "last lingering fane of the supernatural" Jack is soon taken by Myles, who, indignant at the mystic nonsense with which he has heard that Bastable hoaxes the gullible, interrupts a clairvoyante exhibition with the words, "Mister Bastable, ye'll find another boy, ay ye please, to do yer conjurin' tricks—conjurin', indeed! Better conjurin' I've seen at Pettigo Fair. Can ye swaller a red-hot poker?—tell me that. Can ye pass a shillin' out of yer own pocket into mine?—tell me that. Can ye lick up a plateful o' fire without so much as wakin'?—tell me that. Spirits, is it?—what is it, at all, that they do for ye? Come, Jack, we'll be going!" And so the two tramp through the country roads, living a hard life enough; but, ere Jack can be corrupted by association with the black sheep of the tramping fraternity, eventually finding their way back to Esbrough. Thither they arrive just as Bastable, a clever knave, is endeavouring to find out whether a mine of wealth is not hidden beneath the surface of a certain field. With the help of Cuolahan, Bastable discovers that on "Paul Bayliss's land—that waste piece of marshy meadow which had been Johnny Armstrong's last strip of hereditary territory, where his pauper flock of geese fed, out of whom he hoped to make a miserable pound or two—only a foot beneath the surface, lay a vein of the richest ironstone the country had to show." Whilst poor Jack, the legitimate owner of this field, is in sore peril, a rogue named "Cardiff Jack," who owes him a grudge, having lashed him to the timbers of a wreck and left him to be drowned by the rising tide, the secret of the ironstone is sold by Bastable to Paul Bayliss. From that moment dates the prosperity of Esbrough and Paul Bayliss. The town rapidly increases in wealth and size, and as Paul Bayliss grows rich he, too, swells with importance. With humorous point is the society of the prospering town sketched, and the verisimilitude of the story does not diminish one jot as "This Son of Vulcan" (picked up at sea from the drifting wreck) develops into a manly young inventor, serving an apprenticeship in the ironworks of Paul Bayliss, saved from the toils of the middle-aged Venus, Mrs. Merrion, by his love for Norah Cuolahan, and finally forcing Paul Bayliss to do him the justice to take him as partner, and to do it with a good grace; too, by presiding at a New-Year's Day banquet, and joining cordially in the toast of "Health and happiness and prosperity to—'This Son of Vulcan.'"

The bereavement under which the conclusion of the new novel from the pen of Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip) was written will, as Mr. Sala recently remarked, in "Echoes of the Week," doubtless gain for *Blotted Out* (Chapman and Hall) many readers who will sympathise with the authoress in her affliction, impossible though it may be to sympathise with the personages of the story. All save the last chapter chapter of "*Blotted Out*" is written by a wilful, sensitive young lady, "Tim," who falls in love with the fickle hero, her passion for whom leads her into such extravagant actions as this:—"A foolish, irresistible, spoony impulse seizes me to go out to the wilderness and gather a bunch of wild flowers, in memory of that first day of Theo's coming when I went to sleep with my head on Claire's lap. I obey the impulse; I gather them from the very spot on which he lounged; I tie them up with some of my own glittering hair, which I tear from my head at the cost of much pain to myself; and when I have done this I look up at the sound of a light cheerful whistle, and he is standing before me." This idle Adonis flirts with Tim, gets engaged to her pretty sister Claire, driving Tim to accept the hand of a sexagenarian admirer; marries wealthy Widow Macpherson for money; and, when she dies, ultimately keeps his troth with Claire. Tim is released from her engagement to Mr. Murray; and the good-looking, inconstant, contemptible Theo steals the joy out of her life. She pines away; and "*finis*" is written by this Theo as the husband of Claire. "*Blotted Out*" is written with Mrs. Cudlip's usual flow of language, and contains several other graphic sketches of character; but it is not easy to see what connection there is between the story and its title.

A volume of readable essays, light and flitting in treatment, as their title implies, *Wildfire* (Tinsley Brothers), by Mr. Charles J. Dunphie, appears to be the very book to take up for an idle half hour. Two score such subjects as "The Absurdity of Going Out of Town," "Cheek," "Ramsgate on her Good Behaviour," "The Art of Talking," "The Delight of Getting into the Country," "Weddings," and "Rinking," are discussed upon in the agreeable style that suggests Mr. Dunphie is a genial gossip, a pleasant companion, and a facile raconteur.

Mr. Henry Irving was announced to give a reading of "Hamlet" in the picture gallery of Dudley House, Park-lane, yesterday (Friday), in aid of the funds of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square; and to give another reading of "Hamlet" to-day at the Shoreditch Townhall, in aid of the funds of the London Hospital.

On Monday the annual general meeting of the Union Bank of Australia was held at the bank, Lothbury—Sir H. W. Parker, presiding. The report gave a satisfactory account of the position and business of the bank, and the chairman expressed his full confidence in the resources and prospects of Australia, and his belief that the present depression in the older countries was the forerunner of a better state of things. A dividend of 16 per cent per annum was declared.

NEW BOOKS OF POETRY.

"Very good, considering" is a phrase so suggestive of that faint approval which is equivalent to condemnation that there is always a disinclination to employ it, befitting as it may be, and as it certainly is in the case of *New World Tragedies from Old World Life; with Other Poems*, by John M. Leavitt (Sampson Low and Co.); for, unless the author's expressions have been misunderstood, he has given to versification no more time than he could snatch from the ordinary occupations of "a busy American life." And how little compatible, for the most part, with the true poetical mood are such a life and such occupations, know all men. Moreover, in the appeal addressed by the author "to the British public," the grounds on which he claims sympathy and adherents are set forth in a manner calculated rather to repel than to attract, and to raise doubts about his genuine afflatus than to inspire confidence in the spontaneity of his muse, as if he prided himself upon having performed indifferently and at great personal inconvenience a feat which he was not called upon to perform at all. And the consideration he demands for the first entire edition of his compositions is requested for reasons which bear a ludicrous resemblance to those for which advertisers of a newly-established business solicit the custom of the neighbourhood. His productions, he says, were "flashed off suddenly and at unexpected times;" in his dramatic pieces "no *dramatis persona* have been thought necessary, as all the three tragedies are supposed to sufficiently explain themselves;" and, if Britshers should hesitate as to the reception to which he is entitled as a poet, he begs to assure them that, "although he sings from an American heart," and although in his tragedies he "kills two Kings and one oligarchist, he has been brought up from his youth" to feel a great regard for the British Constitution, and "to venerate Old England in all essentials as a model Government—the conserver and coloniser of law and liberty for the world, and in literature and religion unequalled among empires in her blessings to mankind." Therefore, of course, the British public ought to read and admire, or at any rate purchase, his poems. Those poems, however, it is scarcely necessary to state, after what has been said by the author himself about the circumstances under which they were written, are not so remarkable for creative power and fertility of ideas as they are for dash and energy, or so noticeable for smooth, artistic finish, in point of diction and metrical construction, as for a certain rough-and-ready way of proceeding. To judge from "*Afranius*," one would say that the author is capable of being vividly impressed by what he reads, and of conceiving effective dramatic situations; and, to judge from some of the other poems, that he has an emotional soul and a turn for expressing his emotions in verse and rhyme. In picturesque description, too, he is by no means to seek; and though, especially in the dramatic piece called "*Afranius*," the metre very often creates an impression of ruggedness and of a halting gait, there are other poems, both dramatic and lyric, in which the file has been used to excellent purpose, so that the gratification of the ear is added to whatever pleasure is derived by the senses from a graceful representation of scenes and images.

Unquestionable merit—though less, perhaps, than was to be anticipated from a favourable recollection of what has been before accomplished by the same author—is displayed in the two dramatic pieces, entitled, respectively, *Elfinella; or, Home from Fairyland*: and *Lord and Lady Russell*, by Ross Neil (Ellis and White). Whether the latter play has ever been submitted to the suffrages of a theatrical audience, is best known to the author; but the former was certainly represented in the autumn of 1875 at Edinburgh, and is believed to have been received with great favour by the modern Athenians, who, if they possess but a tinge of the critical qualities which distinguished their ancient namesakes, must be considered as something more than respectable authorities. And it may be that other, more Boötian, audiences have had the like opportunity of seeing and hearing the piece; if so, they must have been compelled to admit that it was their privilege to behold and to listen to something airy, graceful, simple, fresh, idyllic. That the author, in either play, attains the highest pitch of excellence, cannot for a moment be pretended. His chief characteristics are simplicity of thought and, would that it were more common, of diction, prettiness accompanied by elegance, sprightliness akin to humour, tenderness approximating to pathos. His purity of sentiment and elevation of tone are carried to the degree of nobility, though they do not reach the point of grandeur. If the promptings of memory do not mislead, the plot of *Elfinella* is not original, by a long way, in its conception, though it may be in all its accessories. The date of the story is 1315; the scene is laid in Schwyz, on the borders of Uri; and in the centre of the picture is represented the battle of Morgarten, when the hundreds of Schwyz and Uri and Unterwalden successfully defended their liberty against the Austrian thousands. Of those hundreds, the goodliest and the bravest is a youth named Waldmar, who, brought back wounded from the battle, is tended by Elfinella, a girl who had been carried off as a baby by the fairies to fairyland, and who had been returned to earth for the "thrice seven days" for which such demi-fairies, at the age of twenty-one, must revisit the world in their mortal form and choose whether they will, at the end of the twenty-one days, abide among men or go back to the fairies for ever. Elfinella laughs to scorn the idea of her wishing to remain with mortals who eat bread (when they can get it) and of her giving way to the madness called love, against which the queen of the fairies especially warns her as having been fatal to a former young woman, of the demi-fairy order, in the like predicament. Is it necessary to say that, as Waldmar needs nursing, and as there had already been talk, and something more, of love between him and Elfinella, the fairies come in vain to fetch her away? They sing the song of recall to her, but they sing to deaf ears. She chooses to love and to die; for, under the influence of Waldmar, she sees, or thinks she sees, through the spectacles of passion, that "tis death lends nobleness and hope to life." The motive, then, of the play, so far as it has to do with a choice between living with love upon earth and without it in fairyland, seems to be familiar enough; but, where there is novelty of treatment, familiarity of theme is very often an advantage, particularly in dramatic pieces. As regards "*Lord and Lady Russell*," the lord who was the friend of Algernon Sidney, and the lady who was a model for wives, it is enough to mention the date of 1681-3 to indicate who are meant and what a pathetic subject the author has chosen. He has treated it, in parts, with much feeling, unaffected but affecting, and, in parts, with a grave, stiff severity, amounting to coldness and almost to insensibility. At least that is the impression produced upon a certain reader in a certain frame of mind; but, no doubt, the opinion might be modified, if the reader's mental disposition were different: and, moreover, some readers are better able than others to supply for themselves that aid of voice and gesture upon which a dramatic author would justifiably depend for the proper effect of his written passages.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Newmarket July Meeting, last week, was favoured with exceptionally fine weather, and the attendance on all four days was far larger than on any previous similar occasion. On the Thursday Chancellor (7 st. 5 lb.), who had just been sold to go abroad, won the Summer Handicap very cleverly from Flying Scotchman (7 st. 3 lb.) and Talisman (8 st. 10 lb.), and thus got back the greater part of his purchase money. A field of eight started for the Chesterfield Stakes, two of them—Warren Hastings and Covenanter—carrying 7 lb. extra for previous successes. The course, though barely half a mile, is a very severe one; and though Warren Hastings was in front for more than half the distance, he could not live with Dee when it came to the final struggle, and finished a head behind King Clovis, who succumbed to Dee by three parts of a length. The match between Rosbach and Mavis excited great interest, and Lord Rosebery's wonderful career of success in matches at length received a check, for, though 6 to 4 was freely laid on Rosbach, the Macaroni filly had a little too much speed for him at the finish. The gigantic Ambergris (6 st. 7 lb.), after swerving all over the course, won the July Handicap very easily, and, as he was only in receipt of 10 lb. from Rosinante, the performance was a pretty smart one, though it should be mentioned that the latter also ran very ungenerously. On the Friday Snail and Scamp, the latter conceding 7 lb., ran a match over six furlongs; both were quite out of their distance, but the former displayed much the greater speed, and won as he liked. Lady Golightly, who ran such a slashing race with Warren Hastings on the Tuesday, had a mere exercise canter in the Stetchworth Stakes. She is by King Tom—Lady Coventry, and is therefore own sister to Peeping Tom; she is, however, a far better-looking animal in every respect, and is likely to do Lord Falmouth good service. Ambergris (6 st. 9 lb.) was again backed very heavily for the Newcastle Stakes, but he had no chance with Golden Spur (5 st. 11 lb.), whom many people believed to be in reserve for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood. The meeting wound up with the easy defeat of Brigg Boy (8 st. 12 lb.) by Nina (6 st. 4 lb.), a two-year-old, in Peter Price's stable.

At the time of writing, the racing of the present week needs little comment. There have been a couple of pleasant days sport at Southampton, where Mr. Brayley, as usual, won a race or two, and Lord Hardwicke carried off a two-year-old stake with Cushat, a well-named son of Blinkhoolie and Ringdove. The first day of the Liverpool July Meeting presented few noteworthy features. Blue Riband and Dee ran a dead-heat for the Mersey Stakes, in which Winchelsea was beaten so far that the performance seems a smart one. The Molyneux Cup fell an easy prey to Queen of the Bees (7 st. 11 lb.), and, as Madeira (6 st. 6 lb.) finished second, another animal supposed to be dangerous for the Stewards' Cup has been exposed.

Mr. Henry Goater, the well-known trainer, died very suddenly on Monday last from heart disease.

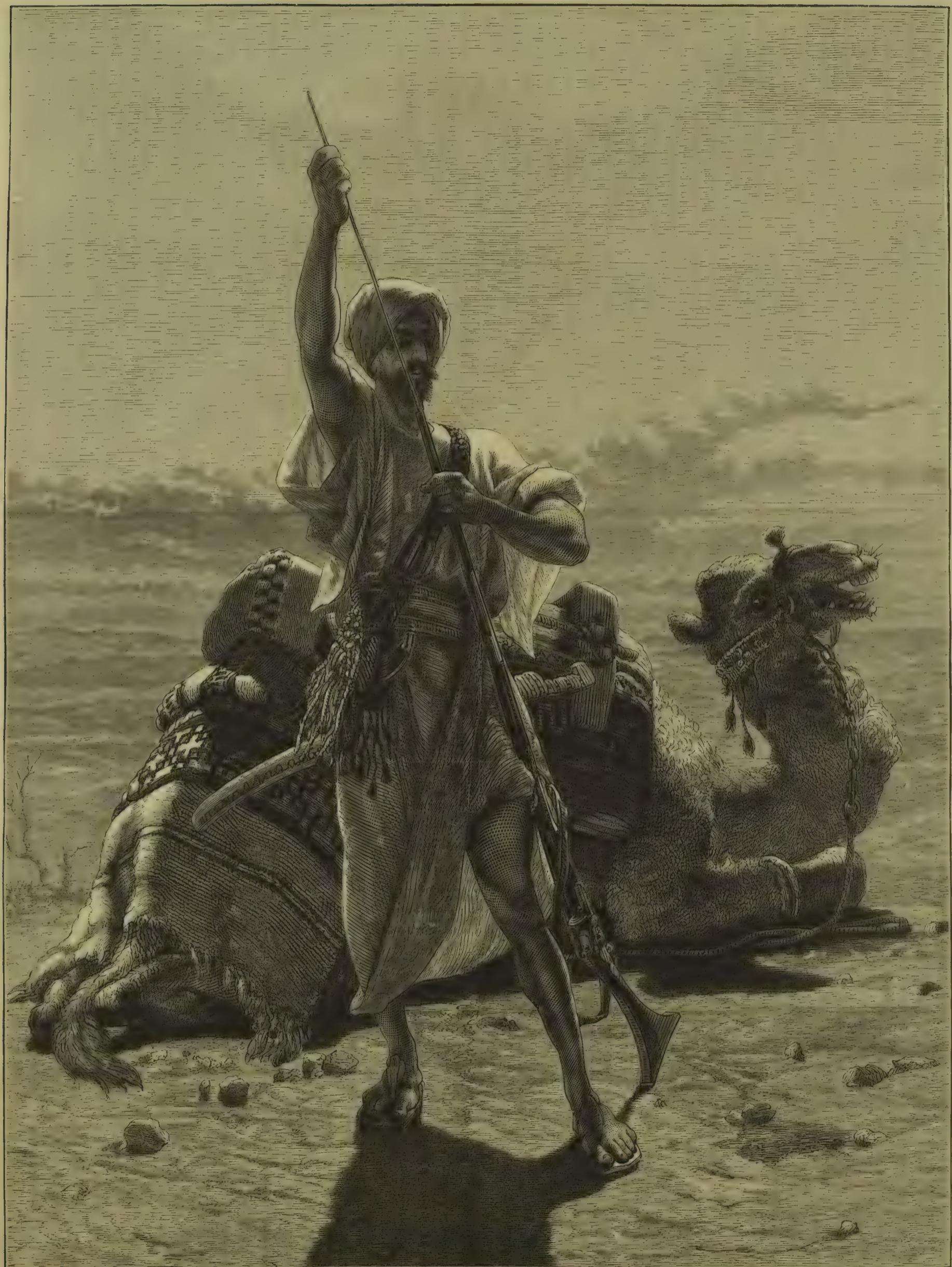
The sales of yearlings at Newmarket last week were heavier than we ever remember to have taken place during a July Meeting. Thursday was essentially a ladies' day, as the youngsters bred by the Baroness Meyer de Rothschild and Lady Emily Peel were disposed of. The Baroness sent up seven lots, which realised the splendid sum of 4420 gs., or an average of about 631 gs. The crack of the sale was Topaz, an own brother to Cornelian, by Lecturer—Tourmaline, who made 1700 gs.; while Faversham, by Favonius—Mahonia, was knocked down to Mr. J. Nightingall, for 700 gs. Lady Pigott was not so fortunate, still the dozen which were sold from the Bonehill stud realised the remunerative average of 267 gs., which is a considerable improvement on the average of any former year. Mr. Alexander's young Thunderbolts sold well, one from Minna making 750 gs.; and Mr. Crawford gave 3000 gs. for the notorious Fraulein, who will probably win another race or two before quitting the post for the paddock. The sensational sale of the week was, however, reserved for the last day, when seven yearlings, bred by Mr. Chaplin, made the extraordinary sum of 5490 gs., the average—784 gs.—being, we believe, quite unprecedented for so large a number. This splendid result was mainly due to two fillies by Hermit, both of whom fell to John Day's bid. They are half-sisters to Bethnal Green and Pero Gomez, and made 1950 gs. and 1550 gs. respectively.

The great cricket feature of the week has been the extraordinary score of the United South of England Eleven against Twenty-two of Grimsby. Mr. W. G. Grace went in first and carried out his bat for 400, which is the largest score ever made, with the exception of Mr. E. F. S. Tylecote 401 (not out), in a match at Clifton College, in 1868. Mr. Gilbert made 116, and the innings closed for the extraordinary total of 681. Sussex has beaten Kent by 57 runs, a result chiefly attributable to the fine batting of H. Charlwood (40 and 123). Several good scores were made for Kent, for which Messrs. C. A. Absolon and Foord-Kelcey bowled exceedingly well, taking seven wickets each. A wonderfully close match between Yorkshire and Lancashire resulted in the defeat of the latter by 18 runs. At one time it looked as if the "big county" must suffer defeat, as when the Lancashire men commenced their second innings they only needed 89 runs to secure a victory. However, Hill and Emmett bowled in splendid form, the former securing six wickets for only 28 runs. The Notts Eleven were deprived of a well-earned victory over Middlesex by a very sad occurrence. They only needed 45 runs to win, with nine wickets to go down, when Thomas Box, the veteran cricketer, who has been ground-keeper at Prince's for some time, suddenly died from heart disease, and it was very properly decided to abandon the match. For Notts R. Datt (82), W. Oscroft (45), Wild (40), and Barnes (not out, 53) did best; while, on the other side, Mr. C. J. Ottaway (106), Mr. J. D. Walker (78), and Mr. W. H. Hadow (46 and 25) were the chief contributors.

On Monday last Mr. J. Rooke's celebrated mare Steel Grey was backed to trot five miles in fourteen minutes and a half, at Lillie-bridge; a feat which she accomplished very cleverly, with sixteen seconds to spare. She was beautifully ridden by Andy M'Mann.

At the concluding day's racing of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, last Saturday, the Queen's Cup was won by the Neva.

The Metropolitan Amateur Regatta, which took place on Tuesday, did not prove particularly exciting, as most of the races were mere repetitions of the struggles at Henley. The Thames men, who are an exceptionally good lot, again defeated the London R.C. for the Metropolitan Champion Cup; but the tables were turned in the race for coxswainless fours. In the London Cup for scullers, Playford had little trouble in beating his old opponents, Labat, Frere, and Dicker. On Wednesday evening the last-named three rowed a trial heat for the Wingfield Sculls, over the championship course from Putney to Mortlake. Dicker, who appears to have utterly lost his form, was soon out of it; but the struggle between Frere and Labat was one of the closest ever seen. Labat led by half a length through Hammersmith Bridge; and, though Frere headed him just before reaching Barnes Bridge, the former again spurted, and shot the bridge a full length to the good. He made another fine spurt just on the other side of the bridge; but Frere caught him again at Mortlake Brewery, and won by three lengths. Time, 26 min. 30 sec.



"ON THE ALERT." BY CARL HAAG.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



THE LATE HARRIET MARTINEAU.



THE WAR IN THE EAST: BELGRADE, FROM THE MARKET-PLACE.
FROM A SKETCH BY M. YRIARTE.

THE LATE MISS MARTINEAU.

We have recorded the death of this lady, whose contributions to useful and instructive literature, during the past half century, have gained her much esteem. Harriet Martineau was born at Norwich, in 1802, and began to write when a very young woman, chiefly upon religious subjects connected with the educational efforts of the Unitarian society, to which her family belonged. It was by a series of short popular tales, designed for "Illustrations of Political Economy," that she became more widely known. She afterwards wrote an interesting story of domestic life, called "Deerbrook," and an effective historical romance of the negro insurrection in Haiti led by Toussaint l'Ouverture, which she called "The Hour and the Man." She travelled in the United States of America, and in Egypt and Syria, both which countries she described in books published soon after her journeys there. Two or three additional series of didactic tales, illustrative of political and social economy, the effects of unwise taxation, the poor laws, and the game laws, were composed by her at different times. She also compiled, for Mr. Charles Knight, a history of England during the "Thirty Years' Peace"—that is to say, from 1815 to 1845. Her personal experiences as an invalid were the occasion of her writing the essays on "Life in a Sick-Room," which have endeared her memory to many quiet sufferers who would care less about the other topics she has chosen to discuss. She was the author of numerous biographical sketches and other articles in the *Daily News*, some of which have been reprinted, one series forming a short history of British India. She also studied Comte's Positive Philosophy, and made a condensed version of its doctrines, published in 1853. In some other writings, upon questions of metaphysical speculation, she failed to command an equal degree of attention. Her autobiography is now ready for publication.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. H. J. Whitlock, of Birmingham.

"ON THE ALERT."

Next to the scorching reality of swinging through an African desert, perched high on a dromedary's hump, a good notion of the fierce heat and glare of the atmosphere thereof may be gathered from some passages in Kinglake's "Eothen," or, better still, as being more within the painter's scope, from a desert-scene by Carl Haag. Look, for example, at his picture, "On the Alert," from which our Engraving is taken. One sees, almost feels, that the air is scorchingly hot—seemingly ready to burst into flames. An incipient simoom threatens suffocation. It might readily be guessed that the hour is about that of noon, even though the perpendicular rays of the sun did not plainly show the time of day. The picture represents an Arab who, journeying through the desert, suddenly perceives that he is pursued by an enemy. He has dismounted from his camel, bound its knee to prevent it from making off, and is charging his gun in self-defence, preparing to meet the attack of his foe. What sort of enemy is in pursuit of him the picture does not show. Whether it be a wild animal, a robber, one of a hostile tribe, or a dread avenger of blood, is left to the beholder's imagination. The expression of the man's face indicates that the foe is fast approaching; the camel, too, is obviously uneasy, standing in fear of the unwelcome visitor who will soon be upon them.

THE BRAVO CASE.

Mr. Carter, the Coroner for East Surrey, on Tuesday, opened the renewed inquiry into the death of Mr. Charles Bravo, which had been ordered by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. The widow of the deceased, his parents, and the Treasury were professionally represented. The sitting was occupied in taking the evidence of Mr. Joseph Bravo, stepfather of the deceased, which went fully into the circumstances immediately preceding the death. The late Mr. Bravo, who was thirty years of age, was married on Dec. 7 last, and died on April 21. A sum of £20,000 had been settled upon him, to take effect after the death of his mother or his stepfather. At the time of his decease he had more than £1100 at his command. The witness furnished many details with respect to his stepson's mode of life, and several letters written by Mr. and Mrs. Bravo were read. The letters of Mr. Bravo were written in an exceedingly cheerful spirit and pleasant style. One of Mrs. Bravo's ran, "I am astonished to hear from my solicitor, Mr. Brookes, that you had dear Charlie's drawers sealed, as, legally, nobody but myself has the power to touch one single thing belonging to him, he having left all he possessed to me; and I must ask you to see that nothing he possessed is touched by anyone. With regard to what he died possessed of I must leave to you; he told me that he had £200 a year of his own coming from investments, and of course his books, pictures, and private property at Palace-green are now mine. His watch was left at your house, and by his own wish I gave it to Mr. Royes Bell; please see that it is delivered to him. My father will take care that I have all my dear husband left to me. Poor fellow! how he would have grieved at all the unkind feeling shown to me."

The only witnesses examined on Wednesday were Dr. Moore and Dr. Harrison, the Balham medical men first called in, and many interesting particulars not previously elicited were given in evidence.

On Thursday, Mr. Royes Bell, surgeon, who had also been called in to attend his cousin, Mr. Bravo, at The Priory, said in the course of his examination that Dr. Johnson asked the deceased when he became conscious what he had taken. The deceased was confused, but said he had taken laudanum. Dr. Johnson replied, "Laudanum won't explain your symptoms," when Mr. Bravo said he had taken nothing more. Mrs. Cox subsequently made a statement to witness, giving him to understand that his cousin had taken poison. Witness told Dr. Johnson that Mrs. Cox had something very important to communicate, and she told Dr. Johnson that the deceased had taken poison. Dr. Johnson asked what it was, and she suggested chloroform, and that being told to the deceased he said he had taken nothing but laudanum. The deceased several times asked if he had recovered, and witness said, "I hope so, Charlie; but you are very ill indeed." Mr. Bravo shortly afterwards wished to make his will. Mrs. Cox got some writing-paper. Witness said, "Is it necessary, Charlie, to make a will?" and the deceased replied that he wished to do so. He bequeathed everything to his wife, and made her sole executrix. He treated her with the greatest affection. When the witness said to the deceased, "Charlie, old fellow, have you anything on your mind?" he replied, "I have not led a religious life." He was not a man likely to commit suicide. About 6.30 that evening Dr. Johnson arrived with Sir William Gull, who had been sent for at midday at the request of Mrs. Charles Bravo. Sir William Gull asked him what he had taken. He replied, "Laudanum." Sir William said, "You are not suffering from opium poisoning. What have you taken?" He said he had taken nothing else but laudanum. Dr. Gull made some allusion to his having a legal mind, and that he was not telling the whole truth. Dr. Johnson was leaning at the bottom of the bed, and he said, "If you don't tell us more than we know at present some one may be accused of being the cause of your death." They were words to that effect. He said, "I cannot help that; I have taken nothing else." Sir W. Gull subsequently said in his opinion the patient was suffering from poisoning by arsenic, and that probably there was some laudanum. Dr. Johnson and Mr. F. H. Macallamont, a friend of Mr. Bravo, were the next witnesses examined.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

The half-yearly general court of the governors of this society was held, on Tuesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square. It appeared from the report, which was read by Mr. Lambton Young, the secretary, that the number of cases brought under the notice of the society since December last in which persons were in imminent danger of losing their lives was seventy-one. There had been eighty-two persons successfully treated; eight, however, were beyond recovery. During the same time eight persons attempted suicide, but were prevented from fulfilling their intentions. In Hyde Park there had been seventeen cases during the half year; of these fifteen persons were successfully treated through the agency of the society, but two were beyond recovery, two were found drowned, and four were prevented from committing suicide. At the receiving-house, Waterloo Bridge, there were sixteen cases during the half-year, and eleven persons were restored, but five were beyond recovery; five of the cases were the result of accident; two persons were found drowned, and two committed suicide. At the same place seven persons who attempted suicide were prevented by the vigilance of the society's officers. The report further stated that the number of bathers in the Serpentine from the commencement of the year to the present time had been estimated at 750,000. Ten persons met with accidents while bathing, but all were saved.

The silver medallion of the society was then presented to G. W. R. Story, of Henbury, Tasmania, for saving Mrs. Emma McCarthy, James Wareham, and James McCarthy, who were washed away by a flood at Henbury on Aug. 16 last. During the afternoon these three persons attempted to cross in a gig while the river was flooded and running some feet over the bridge, and still rising, the depth of water being about 15 ft. Mr. Story was in the water about three hours, having to swim a distance of seventy yards before reaching the rescued. He removed each one separately the same distance to dry land; and, from the extreme coldness of the water, was completely exhausted and benumbed, so that with great difficulty he reached the house of a friend, two miles off on the opposite side of the river, which he durst not re-cross to his own home.

The silver medallion was also given to Lieutenant F. V. Isaacs, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Narcissus. On Monday, Sept. 6 last, when entering Simon's Bay at the rate of nine knots, an ordinary seaman, Rees Williams, missed his hold of the mizen channels and fell into the sea, his left leg being bruised and rendered useless. Lieutenant Isaacs immediately jumped overboard from the poop (a height of about 25 ft.) to his rescue, and came up with him just as he became exhausted and insensible, and supported him until the cutter arrived, having been in the water about ten minutes.

The silver medallion was also awarded to Alfred Moores, a fisherman at Pouch Cove, St. John's, Newfoundland, for saving nine of the crew of the Waterwitch, which struck on the rocks at the entrance of Conception Bay, during a heavy storm on a dark night in November last.

During the transaction of the ordinary

routine business the chairman took occasion to move a vote of thanks to the press for the assistance afforded in promoting the interests of the society; and the second of the motion expressed a hope that the public would respond more liberally in the future than it had done in the past to the claims in behalf of a work which was doing such an amount of good.

THE SHIPS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

An important return has been laid before Parliament relative to the number and class of vessels constructed for the Royal Navy within the last twenty-one years. At the outset we have a list of steam-ships added to the Navy prior to 1855 which are still on the list of ships constituting the fleet. These vessels include five line-of-battle ships, five frigates, seven sloops, two troop-ships, and twenty-seven other vessels. The line-of-battle ships, the frigates, and the sloops are all of wood. One of the line-of-battle ships, the Nile, has had her machinery removed, with a view to her being lent as a training-ship. The machinery has also been removed from two of the frigates and one of the sloops. One of the line-of-battle ships, the Duke of Wellington, is in commission as a flag and receiving ship; the remaining three are in reserve. Of the frigates, two are in commission, one being tender to a coastguard ship; one is on harbour service, and two are in the fourth division of reserve. Between Jan. 1, 1855, and March 31, 1876, it appears that 617 vessels were added to the Royal Navy, irrespective of her Majesty's ships for the defence of the colonies and small vessels bearing distinguishing numbers instead of names. Of the 617 comprised in the return 573 are specified as "launched," and 44 as "purchased." Of these, 110 have been sold, 128 broken up, and 31 lost, thus accounting for 269 out of the 617. Of the remainder, 174 were in commission on March 31, and an equal number were in reserve or appropriated for harbour service (including ships lent). Thus there are 348 ships remaining on the list. The reserve, it is notified, includes the Vanguard, "sunk off the coast of Ireland." Taking the classes of ships, the 617 comprised 553 screw-vessels, 43 paddle, and 21 sailing. Of these there now remain 315 screw-ships, 23 paddle, and 10 sailing.

There are 315 screw-vessels now in commission, and added since the commencement of 1855. Of these the return shows that 26 are armour-plated, comprising 18 broadside ships, 4 turret-ships, 3 corvettes, and 1 floating battery. The armour-plated ships in reserve, or appropriated to harbour service, are 30 in number (including the Vanguard), and consist of 13 broadside ships, 10 turret ships, 1 ram, 1 sloop, 3 gun-boats, and 2 floating batteries. Irrespective of the armour-plated ships there are 9 line-of-battle ships in commission and 21 in reserve. There are also in commission 9 frigates, 16 corvettes, 19 sloops, 31 gun-vessels, and 34 gun-boats, with other craft. In the reserve there are 9 frigates, 13 corvettes, 14 sloops, 12 gun-vessels, and 42 gun-boats. It will be observed that these figures only refer to the vessels added since Jan. 1, 1855. Concerning the ironclads added during this period (omitting the floating batteries) it is satisfactory to find that, with the exception of the Captain and the Vanguard, all are in existence, and even the latter is not considered "lost." In respect to the quality of endurance, the iron-built armoured ships render a good account of themselves. But the wood-built ironclads are subject to rapid wear. Still, there is no doubt that the cost of keeping the iron-built ships in repair is heavy, though they are capable of being repaired effectively.

On March 31 there were five armoured ships building—namely, the Temeraire, Inflexible, Nelson, Northampton, and Ajax. All these are being built of iron, and two—the Inflexible and the Ajax—are turret-ships. In addition, the Agamemnon, an iron armour-plated turret-ship, was about to be commenced when the return was made. The unarmoured ships building were twenty-one in number. These consisted of the Euryalus and the Bacchante, iron corvettes sheathed with wood, each of 3932 tons displacement; the Iris and the Mercury, armed despatch-vessels, of 3623 tons; the Emerald, Garnet, Turquoise, and Ruby, composite corvettes of 1864 tons; the Cormorant, Osprey, Pelican, Flamingo, Condor, Griffon, and Falcon, composite sloops, the first three with a displacement of 1124 tons, the others having 774 tons; and six iron gun-boats of 386 tons, to be completed by the contractors in September next, the names of the vessels being the Medina, Medway, Sabrina, Spey, Tay, and Tees. Ten unarmoured vessels were about to be commenced. Six of these were composite gun-boats, of 430 tons displacement, four to be completed by the contractors this year, and the remaining two early next year. The remainder of the 10 are classed as gun-boats of 254 tons displacement. The order for their construction is rather old, it having been suspended in July, 1872, and the return says nothing as to the probable date of their completion.

The return shows something as to the difference in the cost of first-class ships-of-war in the present period and at a former time. The line-of-battle ships in 1854 cost from £112,000 to £150,000 each for hull and machinery. In like manner the frigates ranged in price from £53,000 to £95,000. In 1863 we have the Minotaur costing £456,830, and the Achilles nearly as much. In 1866 we have the Northumberland costing £471,000. In 1868 the Hercules cost £361,000, the Monarch £355,000, and the Inconstant (a frigate) £213,000. In 1870 the Sultan cost £357,000. In 1871 the Devastation figures for £354,000. The price of the Thunderer is likely to be a little less than

£300,000. In 1873 the Shah appears at a cost of £230,000, and the Raleigh at £193,000, both being frigates. Last year the Dreadnought was launched, costing £508,000. The price of the Alexandra is still higher, being £522,000. The Vanguard, which was launched in 1870, and lost in 1875, cost £263,000.

Three candidates were, on Tuesday, nominated for the county of Leitrim, to fill the seat vacated through the succession of Major Ormsby-Gore to the peerage. These were Mr. O'Beirne, Liberal and Home Ruler; Mr. M'Gowan, tenant farmer and Home Ruler; and Mr. Tottenham, Conservative. The polling was to take place on Friday.

The quarterly reviews and magazines just issued contain useful and entertaining matter in duly mixed proportion. Mr. E. A. Freeman's initials mark the authorship of an article in the *British Quarterly* which is opportune reading at this moment. It is a vivid historical sketch of the Illyrian or Dalmatian provinces under the Roman Empire. The important philosophical argument concerning an "Unseen Universe," which has lately been propounded by two eminent professors of physical science, is the next subject of discussion. But the other articles are occupied with questions of political or social urgency—the fall of Turkey, the pretensions of Ultra-montane Popery, the prevention of drunkenness, the depression of trade, and the character of Mr. Disraeli. In the *New Quarterly*, we should say, there is no very original and substantial exposition of a fresh topic, unless "The Spirit of Modern Agriculture," by Mr. R. Jefferies, be thought worthy of attentive study. But there is some literary, biographical, and critical gossip, and two short tales, with Mr. Latouche's reminiscences of the endless tour in Portugal, and an account of the war in Afghanistan, by Major Knollys. The editor has adopted a convenient method of noticing the current literature of the period. The *Quarterly Journal of Science*, conducted by Dr. W. Crookes, utters a vigorous protest against the indiscriminating clamour about vivisection. It treats also of different subjects, both of scientific and practical interest.

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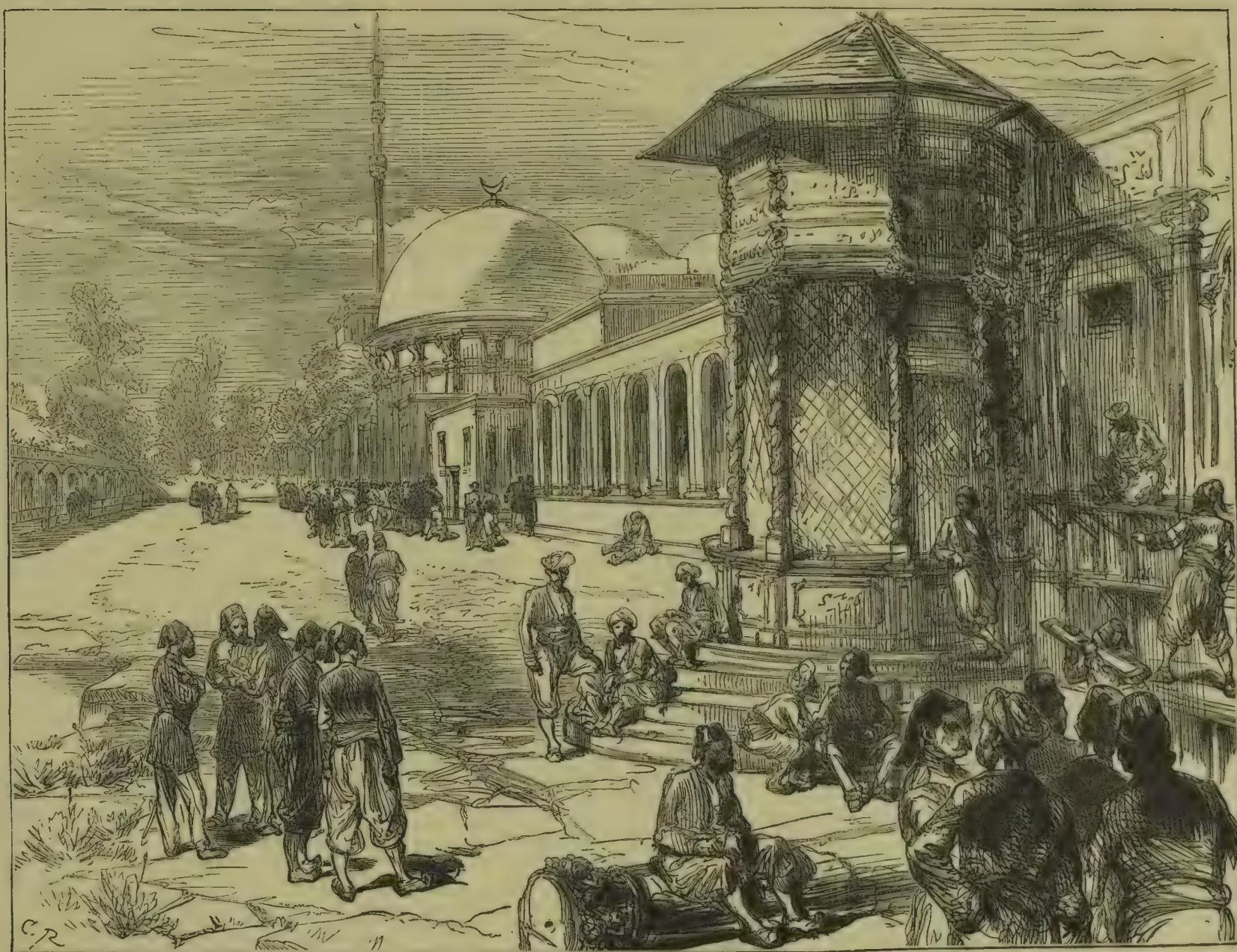
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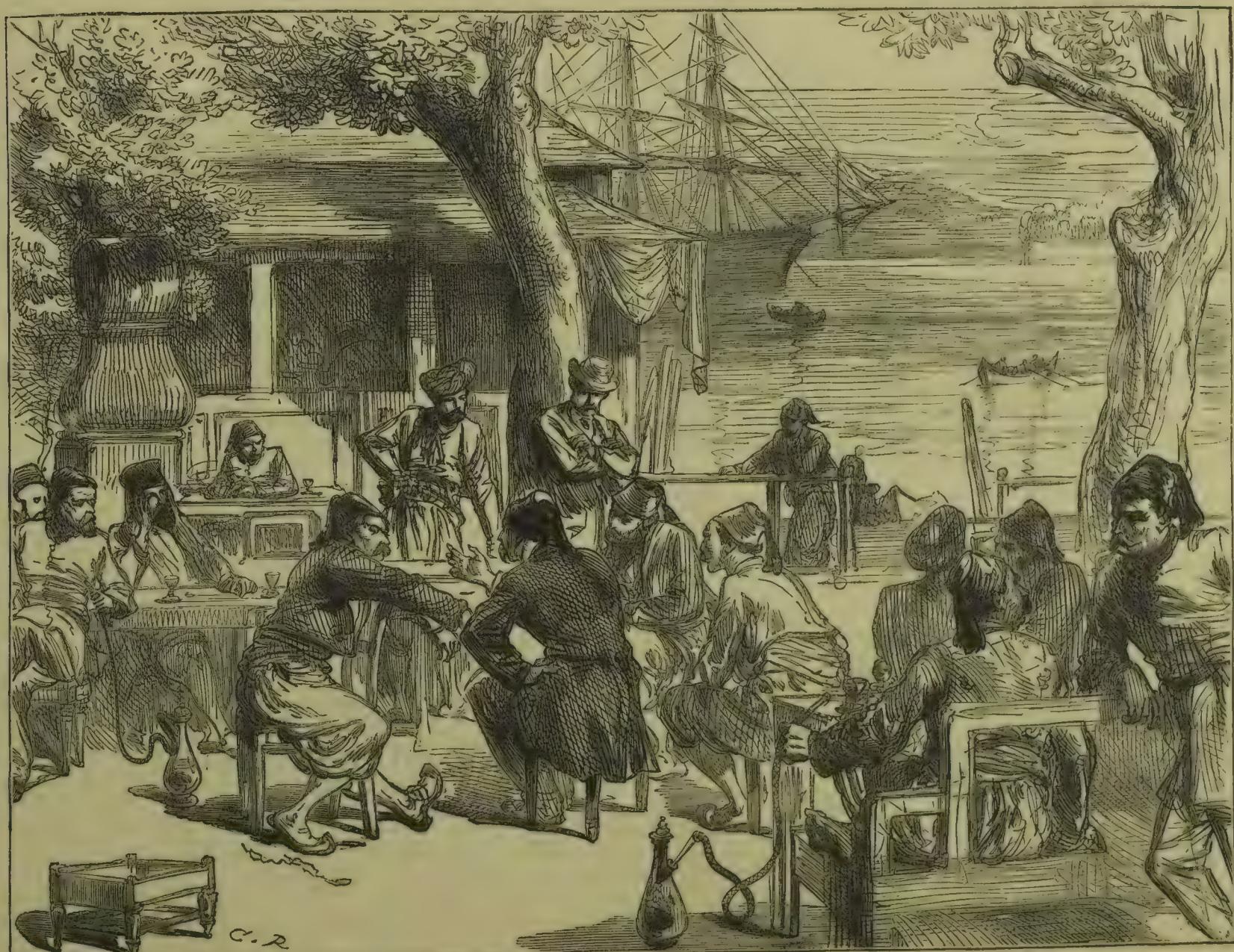
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THE WAR IN THE EAST.

We publish this week a variety of illustrations of the war that has broken out with full force between the Turkish Government and the States of Servia and Montenegro, lately vassals to that empire, now openly supporting the insurgents of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and likewise the Bulgarian insurrection. A map of the revolted provinces; a portrait of Prince Milan, the young ruler of Servia; a view of Belgrade, his capital city; and a few sketches of Herzegovinian insurgents, Montenegrin horsemen at Cettigne, and the fortress of Stolatz, are presented in this Number, with some objects of political interest at Constantinople, the tombs of Sultan Mahmud and Sultan Abdul Medjid, and a party of news-gossips at a café in the suburb of Therapia discussing the prospects of the war. With regard to Servia and Prince Milan, the article we have borrowed from the *Leisure Hour* will afford some opportune information. Our portrait of the Prince is copied from a photograph by M. Nadar, of Paris.

Our readers may, perhaps, find it convenient to peruse the following account of the state of the Turkish army, furnished by the military attaché to one of the Embassies at Constantinople:—

"Promotion in the Turkish army usually depends on accident or caprice. All the generals and staff officers are appointed by the Sultan himself, on the recommendation of the Minister of War, and the higher officers of cavalry and infantry by the commandants of the army corps to which they are attached. Most of the latter have risen from the ranks, and are in no way to be distinguished as regards education or manners from the non-commissioned officers. There are many captains who can only write their names with great difficulty, and who eagerly accept a bribe of a few piastres. It is only in the general staff and in the scientific corps that many officers are to be found who possess some European training and have been educated in the military school. These usually rise very rapidly to the highest ranks. There are several colonels, and even generals, who are not thirty years old, while many of the captains are old men."

"There are several military schools in Turkey. The largest (*Mecetibé-Harbié*) was founded at Constantinople by Sultan Mahmud after the model of the French school of St. Cyr. It contains 300 pupils, and its professors are mostly Frenchmen, Italians, and Greeks. There are also preparatory schools attached to each army corps, in which the sons of officers and sub-officers are prepared between the ages of ten and fifteen for the higher establishment in the capital. The only subjects, however, which are taught in these preparatory schools are reading, writing, the elements of arithmetic, and the maxims of the Koran. For the artillery and engineers there is an artillery school (*Muhendis-Hare*) at Constantinople, with one hundred pupils. Those of the students who most distinguish themselves are sent for a year, at the expense of the State, to complete their education at Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. The professors in this school, and in the preparatory school attached to it, are all ex-officers of the German army."

"The ranks of the Turkish army are entirely supplied from the Mohammedan population of the empire, except in certain privileged districts, such as Albania, Bosnia, Arabia, and part of Kurdistan, which furnish special corps of their own. In the rest of Turkey every able-bodied Mussulman of twenty years of age is bound by law to serve in the standing army; but, notwithstanding this law, a young Turk belonging to the wealthier classes can always obtain exemption from the service. The period of service is nominally twelve years—i.e., four in the Nizam or standing army, two in the Redif or reserve, and six in the militia; but, practically the soldier remains, in time of peace, only three years under the colours, and is then sent on unlimited furlough. The number of recruits levied yearly is from 30,000 to 40,000 men, about twenty per cent of whom are supplied by European Turkey and eighty per cent by Asiatic Turkey. The pay is small and often much in arrear, but the food is usually ample and of excellent quality; and the barracks are clean, spacious, and well-ventilated."

"By far the best portion of the army is the artillery, which contains many young and intelligent officers, and obtains the most efficient of the recruits. Every regiment of field artillery is provided with sixteen batteries of six guns each; all the guns of the horse artillery are rifled Armstrongs, but the mountain artillery, which alone could be used in the insurgent districts, has only small guns, of which a whole battery produces less effect than a single Armstrong. The fortress artillery consists of six regiments. Turkey still possesses, both in Europe and in Asia, a considerable number of large and small fortresses, but most of them are in so ruinous a condition and so badly armed that they are incapable of making any serious resistance to the artillery of a European Power. The strongest of these fortresses are Schumla (which, on account of its position, is almost impregnable), Varna, Silistria, Rustchuk, and Widdin, which is now being provided with new works and armed with rifled cast-steel guns. The difficulty of besieging any Turkish fortress is considerably increased by the want of good roads, which renders it almost impossible to bring up the necessary siege material. The arsenals are, on the whole, tolerably well organised. There are two large gunpowder factories at St. Stefano and Azatli, an artillery establishment at Tophane, an artillery arsenal at Zeitun-Burnu, and a cast-steel factory at Samokoa, all which are managed chiefly by Frenchmen and Italians; but Turkey is still far from being able to depend on her own resources for the supply of arms and ammunition, and has of late again procured a great number of steel guns from Herr Krupp, and arms and ammunition from England. There are four battalions of sappers and pontooners, led by intelligent young officers, most of whom have studied engineering in Berlin and Paris."

"As to the reserve, its organisation is far from complete, and, although its nominal force is 300,000, not more than 100,000 reserve men could be brought into the field. The other regular forces at the disposal of the Sultan are, so far as can be ascertained from the best sources, 80,000 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, 10,000 field artillery, 12,000 gendarmes, horse and foot, which are the élite of the army, and 3000 engineers—or, say, 200,000 troops capable of sustaining an engagement with European soldiers. Besides these there are some 100,000 irregulars (Bashi-Bazouks, Bedouins, Albanian militia, &c.), who, though useless in regular warfare, may render excellent service as guerillas. The best light troops of any European army (except, perhaps, the Cossacks) would find it extremely difficult to penetrate into the interior either of European or Asiatic Turkey if opposed by these irregular corps."

The Principality of Servia, whose ruler, the juvenile Milan Obrenovitch, has ventured to challenge the military power of the Sultan, sends its entire forces across the frontier. The second ban of the active Servian army comprises 57,000 men. Military service is obligatory from the age of twenty to fifty. The system of conscription is in operation. The standing army brigade is generally composed of 5000 men, of which 2000 are infantry, divided into four battalions, consisting of four companies, 1000 pioneers, and 1600 artillery. There is but one squadron of cavalry, composed of 122 sabres, a detachment of body guards, and the gendarmerie. The Servian artillery contains thirty field-batteries, a portion of which are breechload-

ing. In 1871 the Emperor William presented Prince Milan with seventy-five French rifled guns and mitrailleuses. It is well known that many skilful foreign officers, especially Russians, have reinforced the Servian staff. One of them is General Tchernayeff, who holds the command-in-chief of Prince Milan's troops. In 1871 the armament in rifles attained the number of 230,000 of which 111,000 are breechloading (Peabody and Gruner system). Servia can put 75,000 men in line, one half of which are good troops, able to oppose the Turks. Military spirit and aptitude are strongly developed, and the 10,000 Servians who belong to Austria are considered among the best soldiers in the Imperial army.

Referring to our Map, we quote some topographical details of importance:—"In two places the mountains of Turkey and its adjacent provinces are in connection with those of middle Europe. The mountains in Dalmatia, Bosnia, West Servia to the Morava, the Herzegovina, Montenegro, and North Albania (that is, Scutari) are a continuation of the Alps, and run parallel to the Adriatic, or from north-west to south-east. A continuation of the Transylvanian Carpathians stretches, in the form of a horseshoe, from the Servo-Turkish frontier opposite the Austrian town of Orsova, on the Danube, to the Black Sea. The mountains in East Servia, from the frontier river Timok to the Morava, are spurs of the Balkan. On the summit of Ivanova Livada (Ivan's Meadow), where Servia and the pashaliks of Widdin and Nissa meet, stands a Servian karaula (watch-house), and there the Balkan proper begins. That part of the mountains at the foot of which the river Timok flows, to the valley of the Nissava, was first explored, a few years ago, by the Austrian geographer, Kanitz. It has no collective name among the inhabitants, and was named by him 'Sveti Nicola Balkan,' as the most important pass there is the 'Sveti Nicola Pass,' 4160 ft. above the level of the sea. The word 'Balkan' is Turkish, and signifies mountains; there are, therefore, a number of Balkans, named after the neighbouring Bulgarian towns, and sometimes also narrow passes."

"The two groups of mountains, the western and the Balkans, are separated by the broad valley of the Morava, which flows into the Danube in two arms at Semendria and Pozarevac (below Belgrade), and is formed by the Servian and Bulgarian Morava uniting at the little Servian town of Stalatz. By following the larger arm—namely, the Bulgarian Morava stream—upwards we come to a defile, and, passing Alexinitza, the Servian frontier town, where now the greater part of the Servian army is assembled, we reach the plain of Nish, or Nissa, evidently the basin of a lake in remote ages. This plain forms a triangle, the point of which lies near the Servian frontier, where the Nissava flows into the Bulgarian Morava. Passing through the valley of the Nissava, which forms the eastern side of the triangle, the beautiful hollow of Sophia, 'the picture of Paradise,' as a Turkish historian calls it, is reached by the old Roman road from Belgrade to Constantinople, and through the valley of the Bulgarian Morava, we arrive at the Kassovo Polje (Ousef field) and the old road to Thessalonica (Salonica). The valley of the Ibar, which river flows through the pashalik of Novibazar (between Montenegro and Servia) and empties itself into the Servian Morava at Karanovatz, also leads to the Kassovo Polje. In the triangle between the three rivers are three moderately high and not yet fully explored chains of mountains, and by these the rivers are often forced into narrow gorges.

"On the south side of the Kassovo Polje and the plain of Sophia a bridge, so to speak, between the Bosno-Albanian mountains and the Balkan is formed, first, by the Tchar Dagh mountains running from west to east, then by the Ryl mountain, an immense block, and Vitos, a pyramid almost 7000 ft. high. Both from Ryl (Turkish Rilo Dagh) and Vitos, chains of mountains extend west, south, and east. The chain in the south forms the connection with the Ichtiman Middle mountains, and thereby with the Balkan. The road from Constantinople to Sophia, Nissa, and Belgrade leads through two passes in the Ichtiman range. Between Mount Ryl and the Tchar Dagh mountains there is a deep depression, which makes it easy to pass from the valley of the Bulgarian Morava into that of the Vardar, and therefore forms the road from Belgrade to Salonica. The valley of the Nissava, which is the road to Constantinople, and the valley of the Bulgarian Morava, which is the highway to Salonica, are the only roads by which armies could be marched. The way through the valley of the Ibar to the Kassovo Polje, and then by the valley of the Drino to Albania, is only passable for goats and Arnauts. On one of these two roads the decisive battle must, therefore, be fought, and the concentration of the two large armies at Alexinitza and Nissa makes it certain that the plain of Nissa will be the scene of the most important engagement."

It was remarked at the outset of the war, a fortnight ago, that, "so far as the Servian plan of operations can be discerned at present, General Tchernayeff, who commands at Alexinitza, will engage the Turks at Nissa, on the southern frontier of the Principality; while General von Zach, the chief of the Servian corps in the south-west, will force the passes leading into the Turkish province of Old Servia to effect a junction with the main force of the Montenegrins at Prisrend. To co-operate for this purpose, the Prince of Montenegro has concentrated his main force in the south opposite Podgoritz. If the plan succeeds, the 22,000 men of General von Zach and the 11,000 men of the Prince of Montenegro will form a formidable corps. The Servian Drina army, under General Ranko Alimpits, about 30,000 strong if the above volunteers are included, is to march upon Vichegrad and Scrajevo, or Bosna Serai. If the 15,000 Turks at the border fortress of Zvornik permit it, the rest of the Montenegrin army, consisting of 7000 men and 5300 insurgents, will operate in Herzegovina." We shall now see how far this programme is to be carried out; but General von Zach has already been superseded.

The first battle of importance was fought on Thursday week, by General von Zach, at Sienitza, near Novi Bazar, in the south of Bosnia. It was a defeat for that portion of the Servian army, which numbered 15,000. They were driven off the field, with a loss of 1500 killed and as many wounded; a quantity of arms and ammunition was also taken from them. At Belina, in the north-east corner of Bosnia, near the Servian frontier on the Drina, General Ranko Alimpits, on Friday week, was repulsed with much loss by the Turkish garrison; but the place has since been abandoned to the Servians, who have also taken possession of Itacs, at the confluence of the Drina with the Save. But the most important operations have taken place on the southern frontier of Servia, between the two branches of the river Morava and the Toplitz, which joins it below Nish or Nissa, as shown in our Map. There is a fortified place here called Saitschar, which is closely besieged by the Turks, who have attacked it four times. The Servians attempting to relieve it were driven back to Palanka and Isvor. A message has been addressed by the Sublime Porte to its representatives abroad, which state that "the Servians attacked the Imperial troops encamped in the plain of Orkup, a town situated south-west of Nissa on the Toplitz. After an engagement which lasted over five hours, the enemy was compelled to retreat, leaving 500 dead on the field. The Imperial troops captured a considerable number of rifles from the Servians." On the other hand, some official intelligence in

regard to a Turkish attack on Saitschar has been telegraphed from Belgrade. It states that the Turks were repulsed with severe loss, and that the Servian troops, having crossed the frontier near Negotin (where the Timok approaches the Danube), attacked the flank of Osman Pasha's army. A despatch published at Belgrade on Saturday states that Major Cziolokantics crossed the frontier at Karchka, and, in a battle which lasted a day and a half, drove the Turkish forces as far as Novi Bazar.

The following official despatches were issued at Belgrade last Tuesday morning:—

"Advices from the army of the Drina state that the right bank of the river is clear of the Turks. The Servians have taken Little Zvornik, defended by two battalions of regulars and some Bashi-Bazouks. The Turks lost over 200 killed. Advices from the army of the Timok state that the Servians had taken seven villages near Widdin. Frontier reconnaissances had extended as far as Widdin. The Turks have retired into the fortress. The Bulgarians are everywhere asking for arms to fight against the Turks. Advices from the army of the Morava state that a Servian detachment has had a successful engagement at Blatza, near Krushevatz, with a superior force of Turkish troops. The loss of the latter was more than a hundred killed. The Servians captured several standards and some arms. Certain newspaper correspondents, who it was reported had been killed or wounded, arrived in safety at Belgrade."

From another quarter, the Scutari district of Albania, about Podgoritz, which lies between Montenegro and the immediate scene of warfare around Novi Bazar, we hear of the expected advance of Prince Nikita, with the Montenegrin and Herzegovinian forces. They would, however, before marching in that direction, encounter the Turkish troops at Gatschko, in the Herzegovina, and aid the insurgents of that province, assembled at Nevesinje, to persist in the siege of Niksic. Our intelligence from the Herzegovina states that the Mohammedan inhabitants of Niksic, Presjeka, Goransko, and the plateau of Gatschko have addressed a petition to the Prince of Montenegro asking him to protect their lives and property. The Montenegrins have occupied the road between Kleck and Stolatz, and invested Medun. They also intend surrounding Spuz and Zabliack. A report from Slavonic sources states that the Albanians residing at Kuschi refuse to take up arms against the Montenegrins. The Governor of Scutari accordingly sent troops against them, whereupon an insurrection broke out, and the inhabitants of that town joined the Montenegrins and attacked the Turks at Medun, pursuing them as far as Podgoritz, and capturing 500 rifles. We doubt the truth of this story, but it is certain that the Prince of Montenegrins has entered Herzegovina, and is marching on Gatschko. The Turks are withdrawing in the direction of Mostar and Bosnia. The insurgent chief Petrovitch has left Trebinje with the general staff to take the command of the army encamped on the frontier of Albania.

Turkey has agreed to the request of the Roumanian Government to neutralise the Danube on condition that Roumania prevents the formation of armed bands on her territory and the supply of arms to the Servians. The Servians having fired on a passing Danube steamer named the Tiza, the Austrian Consul-General has lodged a very strong complaint with the Servian Government, demanding the fullest satisfaction, which is promised. At the same time, some troops, including artillery, have been sent by the Roumanian Government to the frontier, for the purpose of preventing the passage of Turkish gun-boats up the Danube in Roumanian waters.

The arrest of Miletic, the renowned leader of the Hungarian Servians, for high treason, has caused a great sensation in the Austrian Empire. Semi-official journals in Buda-Pesth state that the Government is possessed of damning documentary proofs.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia met on Saturday, and their interview is described as being "most cordial." Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy were in attendance on their Imperial masters. Telegrams are published professing to communicate the resolutions adopted by the Emperors and their Chancellors on Eastern affairs; but it is useless to reproduce what is mere gossip or conjecture.

The Khedive of Egypt has sent two regiments of his troops to assist the Sultan, and the Bey of Tunis has promised likewise to send a regiment. Accounts from Bulgaria describe the shocking cruelties perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians after the suppression of the revolt in that country a few weeks ago. It is said that 26,000 unarmed and innocent people were massacred, and that a thousand girls or children were carried off into slavery, besides the infliction of gross outrages upon women. The British Government has ordered an inquiry concerning this matter.

SERVIA.

(From the "Leisure Hour.")

The principality of Servia is about one fifth smaller than Scotland, and sparsely occupied by 1,352,000 inhabitants. Like Scotland, it is a land of mountains. On the south-west the mountains consist of offshoots of the Dinaric Alps, and elsewhere the branches of the Balkan chain. One of these, gathered into a knoty group in the centre of the country, forms the Rudrik Mountains. Another, running northwards, meets a range of the Carpathians, and with it forms the "Iron Gates" of the Danube, through which the great river flows. Generally speaking, Servia is traversed from south to north by extensive mountain ridges. These form valleys which nowhere expand into plains. In its physical features the country is not unlike Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but, with its green and well-wooded hills, it is in striking contrast to the bare and sterile region of Montenegro. As Montenegro was the unconquered remnant of the old Servian empire, that little principality of the Black Mountain may in one sense be held as its true representative. Modern Servia, however, on account alike of name, resources, and geographical position, claims continuity of national life with the Servia of the fourteenth century. The motto of the princes of the present house of Obrenovitch is "Time and my right." Their arms represent a white cross on a red field, and on the cross are inscribed two dates—1389, 1815; between them lies a drawn sword. The first date commemorates the fatal fight of Kossovo, when the Servians, overthrown by the Ottoman arms, became a subject people; the second marks the year when Milosch Obrenovitch went from his dwelling among the mountains of the interior to the church of Takovo to raise anew the standard of revolt. The drawn sword between the dates may be taken to indicate that the attitude of the subject Serbs on the Danube during four long centuries of Turkish rule was not one of servile submission, but of a nourished antagonism. What gives importance to the revolt of 1815 is that it resulted in the permanent acknowledgment of Servia by the Porte as a self-governing though still tributary power, under native rulers. Servia, restored to the Serbs, brought back with it the hope, at some future time, of entire independence, and of an extension of territory co-extensive with the old Servian kingdom.

Considerable obscurity rests on the early history of Servia.

We gather, however, that the Servians were conquered by the Bulgarians, and afterwards became subject to the Eastern Empire. Regaining their liberty about the year 1085, Stephen Nemanja, the first of his line, in the twelfth century welded together several detached and vassal governments into a united power, and became Grand Zupan of the Serbs. In 1217 Servia became a kingdom, independent alike of Hungary and the Eastern Empire, with Stephen, son of the Grand Zupan, as the first crowned king. For upwards of two centuries Servia was ruled by Princes of the house of Nemanja. These Princes intermarried with daughters of Byzantium, France, and Venice. The fortified town of Prizrend, in Old Servia, lying on the slope of the Scardus Mountains, became the "czagrad," or city of the ruler. Under the Nemanja Princes the Servian kingdom grew in extent until it embraced the lands of the Slavo-Serbs. Stephen Dushan, the greatest ruler of the line, who was crowned in 1333, raised the monarchy into an empire, and became Czar Dushan, with a sway extending not only over the Serb lands, but over Bulgaria, North Albania, Etolia, and Macedonia. Dushan aimed to possess himself of Thrace and the throne of the Eastern empire, and for this end marched to Constantinople at the end of 80,000 men. His purpose was, however, unfulfilled, for on the way he was seized with fever, and died at the age of fifty. Czar Dushan had really a genius for conquest and a political sagacity in advance of his age. Had he attained to the Eastern throne, and ruled Servia from Constantinople, his successors might have been able to oppose a consolidated and united empire of Slavs and Greeks to the advancing wave of Ottoman conquest. In that case there might have been no Turkey in Europe, no Slavic races down-trodden for centuries under barbarian rule, and no unsolved Eastern Question in our day to perplex statesmen or set nations by the ears. But on the death of Dushan the Servian power declined, and with the murder of his feeble son the line of the Nemanja ended. Lazar, a connection of the family, succeeded to the czardom. Lazar was pious, energetic, and valiant, but he was unfortunate in battle. His name and memory are not the less cherished by the Servian people; and his fall on the field of Kossova, with the lost liberty of Servia, is bewailed in their pathetic national songs.

With the opening of the century began the era of restoration, for it was in 1804 that the peasant George Petrovitch, called by the Turks Kara (Black) George, headed the insurgents. The chiefs of the Janissaries, under the name of Dahis, in many of the provinces of the Turkish Empire, usurped authority, opposed the Pashas—the representatives of the Sultan—and oppressed the peasantry, and nowhere were they so powerful as in Belgrade. It was the atrocities committed by the Dahis which incited the Servians to rebellion. Kara George, who was born at Topola, in 1767, after overcoming the Dahis, directed his efforts against the authority of the Sultan. After a struggle of eight years, with varying fortune, the Turks were driven from Servia. In 1813, however, they retook the country, and Kara George and other chiefs fled to Austria. The great peasant leader returned again in 1817, but his life, by a foul crime, was sacrificed at the shrine of political necessity. Among the Voivodes who remained in Servia was Milosch Obrenovitch. The youth of Milosch was spent among the mountains as a swineherd. He had joined Kara George, and afterwards pursued, as his brothers had done, the lucrative, and in Servia respectable, calling of a swine-dealer. On Palm Sunday, 1815, Milosch appeared, as we have said, at the church of Takovo. Brilliantly armed, and with the national flag in his hand, he stepped into the midst of the assembled Servians, and said, "Here I am; and now war with the Turks is begun." For the details of the struggle, which lasted till 1829, we must refer to the "History of the Servian Revolution," by Leopold Ranke, translated by Mrs. Kerr. Milosch was declared Prince by the National Assembly, and in 1830 acknowledged as such by the Porte, with the right of succession in his family. The Porte at the same time accorded to the Servians the right of self-government, reserving seven fortresses, garrisoned by Turks, and a nominal sovereignty.

Although Milosch had done so much to earn the gratitude of his countrymen, he fell under the popular resentment. His mode of government was moulded too much after the fashion of a Turkish pasha. So despotic, indeed, did his acts become, that he was forced to abdicate the throne in 1839 in favour of his son Milan, who was, however, too ill to govern at the time of his father's downfall; and, dying soon afterwards, he was in turn succeeded by his brother Michael, the younger son of Milosch. Neither did Michael please the chiefs of Servia, for he also, in 1842, was compelled to quit the country. The Servians now turned their eyes to Alexander Kara Georgievitch, the son of the first liberator, who was elected Prince by the Skouptchina, or National Assembly. For a time the rule of Alexander gave satisfaction, and under his guidance great progress was made in internal improvements. After a reign of about seventeen years party feeling again ran high, another crisis occurred, and the son of Kara George was compelled to abdicate. And now the aged Prince Milosch was recalled from his retirement at Bucharest, in compliance with the popular demand, "Give us back our old Milosch!" Old Milosch reigned little more than one year, dying in 1860. He left the throne to his son Michael, then at the age of forty, who was also for the second time proclaimed Prince of Servia.

During his exile Michael had travelled much in Europe, and became a thorough European. He possessed enlightened views as a ruler, and, bending his whole energies to give his country a new and really independent life, he organised the militia so that Servia could summon to her standard in time of need a force of 100,000 trained men. Roads also were formed, bridges built, schools established, and agriculture and commerce encouraged. The popularity of the Prince was greatly increased, in 1862, by his obtaining the removal of the Turkish garrisons from Belgrade and all the other fortresses of Servia. The education of Prince Michael led him to introduce European refinement among his Court and people. One of his tastes was for parks and gardens. The garden attached to his town residence was choice and elegant. He converted a picturesque district lying along the chain of hills to the west of Belgrade into a deer-park, named the Topshidere. When walking in the Topshidere, in June, 1868, Prince Michael was assassinated. The death of so wise and experienced a ruler was a great loss to Servia. The next in succession was a youth of fourteen years of age—Milan, grandson of Jephrem, a brother of old Milosch, and consequently second cousin to the deceased Prince. Milan, now the reigning Prince of Servia, and the fourth of his dynasty, was born in 1854, at Jassy, of a Moldavian mother, who had married the son of Jephrem Obrenovitch. Prince Michael had adopted Milan as his heir, and sent him to Paris to be educated. When the tragic event occurred, Milan was hurried from his studies to Servia, and proclaimed Prince in July, 1868. During his minority the Government was intrusted to a Council of Regency. Having attained age, he ascended the constitutional throne of Servia on Aug. 22, 1872.

By the Constitution the Executive is vested in a Council of five Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by two independent bodies—the Skouptchina, or House of Representatives, and the Senate. The former is composed of 134 deputies, of whom 33 are nominated by the Prince and 101

chosen by the people, one deputy for every 2000 electors. The electors are the males of the country, above twenty-one years of age, paying direct taxes, not being either domestic servants or gipsies. The Senate consists of seventeen members, nominated by the Prince, one for each of the seventeen departments into which the country is divided. Formerly all the vacancies were filled up by the rest of the members, but now the Prince exercises the power of appointing the senators. The Senate is always in session. The Skouptchina meets regularly every three years, or, if the Prince chooses, oftener. No taxes can be legally imposed without the sanction of this Lower House, nor can any modification be made in the Constitution or change in organic laws without its recorded consent. Besides this ordinary Skouptchina, there is what may be termed the Grand Skouptchina, which is four times larger, and is convoked only on rare occasions, such as the election of a prince. With this latter body rests the power of deposing a despotic prince; and thus the Constitution of Servia contains within itself a provision for accomplishing a legal revolution. The pay of the President of the Senate is £700 a year, and of the Vice-President £500, while an ordinary senator receives annually £420. The appointments to the Senate are for life.

Servia has no public debt. Its total revenue is given at £711,240, and the expenditure at nearly the same amount. The main source of the revenue is produced by a capitation tax. This tax is levied according to a minute classification of the rank, occupation, and income of each individual. A certain amount is, in the first instance, imposed on the different communes or parishes, when it is again distributed among the heads of families. The communal organisation of Servia is of ancient origin, and existed all through the time of its subjection to Turkey. The country is divided into seventeen departments, sixty sub-departments, and 1059 communes. A commune consists of a single village, if large, or of two or three adjoining smaller villages. In each principal village there is a mayor and a priest; the mayor holds a petty court of limited jurisdiction. If the village has an inn it belongs to the commune, and is rented by a lessee, as well as the pasturage and oak woods. Public schools are maintained by each commune.

Belgrade, the capital of Servia, is situated at the confluence of the Save with the Danube. There is an ascent of many steps from the lower town, which lies along the banks of the Save, to the hill on which the fortress and aristocratic parts of the city are placed in a rambling, scattered manner, the houses all standing separate in the midst of their large gardens. The fortress lies on an elevated spur that juts out between the Save and Danube, the town overlapping the ridge behind the fort and stretching down to the banks of both rivers. It is chiefly made up of shops that for the most part still retain the Turkish bazaar character for the sale of tobacco, exchange of moneys, and the bread and cooked meats for the multitude. The monotony is broken here and there in the chief streets by a shop in European style; but, what with the half-ruined mosques and minarets, the beslipped mob, the Turkish cafés, and the host of low slobowitz booths and dens, Belgrade does not look so European as Pera or Alexandria. The fez, too, is very common, and generally worn by the women in a strange fashion. The top of it is more or less covered with ducats, whilst the hair, twisted into one thick plait, is coiled around the outside. The lower classes use silver instead of gold coins. A short jacket over the dress, trimmed with fur all round, and with sleeves very tight at the top, but very open below, completes the costume. The chief buildings of the town are the Prince's palace, an unpretentious villa in the chief street, standing back in its grounds, the Academy, and the theatre. The most attractive promenade is on the terrace by the fortress, whence there is a magnificent view over the ocean of waving corn-fields of Hungary and Slavonia, bounded by the majestic flood of the Danube and the broad sweep of the blue Save curving into the larger but muddier stream. On the other side lies the Austrian town of Semlin.

The great want of Servia is native enterprise, labour, and capital. Not only is the soil fertile, but the country is full of valuable timber, and rich in coal and other mineral resources. Mines have been recently opened by English companies, to whom concessions have been made by the Government. Since Servia was freed from Turkish Government, good roads have been made between the chief towns; but there is still much to be done in this respect. No railways yet exist in the country, nor is the Morava yet navigable, as it might by labour become, for sixty miles from its mouth right into the interior of the country. No British vessels are to be found at Belgrado. The chief trade of Servia is with Austria, and, to a less degree, with Turkey and Roumania. British manufactures reach Servia only through Austria. Of late years there has been an increased consumption of cotton goods. The annual value of the imports is given at £900,000, and of the exports at £1,100,000. The main staple of Servian industry is cattle and swine. One half of the value of the exports consists of swine. The pigs roam through the oak forests in countless herds, feeding on the acorns or on such pasture as the fields and forests afford. Great numbers are taken to Hungary and Slavonia to be fattened for the Austrian market, while those fattened in Servia are slaughtered at Belgrade. Grain forms about one third of the Servian exports, and Indian corn is largely cultivated; and, among other products, we may instance the grape, which is grown on the banks of the Danube. The British Consul-General at Belgrade complains of the indisposition of the natives for labour and their lack of constructive skill. To a rough class of artisans—architects, masons, and carpenters, from the provinces of Albania and Macedonia—the inhabitants are indebted for the construction of their houses and cottages.

The Servians belong to the Orthodox, or Eastern, Church; they are governed by the Archbishop of Belgrade, who is the metropolitan, and three suffragan bishops. The Servian Church acknowledges the primacy of the Patriarch of Constantinople, but is independent. The income of each Bishop is £1000 per annum; that of the Archbishop, £2000. The number of the clergy, parochial and monastic, is between 700 and 800. The parochial clergy require to be married, in accordance with the invariable rule in the Eastern Church. Few or none of the churches have pulpits, and preaching is rare, except on the great feast days of the Church. The old Slavonic is used in the services, and, although a dead language, it is so allied to the spoken dialect that the people understand the hymns and prayers. With the exception of some 15,000 gipsies, a few thousands of Roman Catholics, Jews, and Mohammedans respectively, the whole people belong to the Greek Church.

The burden of rule in Servia in these times of revolt and portending change is laid on young shoulders. Prince Milan is only in his twenty-second year. It cannot be said that he has secured that influence and authority over his people which Prince Nicolas of Montenegro possesses. There are elements of political unrest in Servia of which the mountain principality knows nothing. It is a field for foreign and native agitators. The war party is strong, and much military preparation has been made. Important issues depend on the attitude of Servia. Whatever may be in store for the country, whether trial or triumph, the Servians have won their independence, and they will know how to maintain it."

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

China is at present attracting a large share of public attention. A short railway has recently been opened in that country. The Mandarins have begun to discern the absolute necessity of moving in the direction of European progress, as it has become plain to them that Japan, by availing herself of those resources, has vastly augmented her military power; and arsenals have been established by the Chinese, and European machinery has been introduced for working the mines and for carrying on various manufactures. During the past month the third number of an industrial magazine, printed in the Chinese language at Shanghai, has reached us, which is intended to instruct the Chinese in the sciences and industries of Europe, and to show them how vastly the productive resources of their country may be augmented by rendering available for their use the labour-saving contrivances which within the last century have done so much for the rest of the world. The vast population of China now threatens to swamp the rough labour of other parts of the world; and from California, Australia, and other places the expression of a fear comes that, merely by dint of numbers and of orderly, steady industry, the Chinese will take possession of those countries. A large number might be advantageously introduced into Assam and into the thinly-peopled districts of the Punjab. Persia and Turkey, too, might be regenerated by their industry under proper arrangements. But it is now said that, being repulsed from California, they intend to turn their steps towards England; and their appearance here might have a strong influence in preventing the strikes by which the prosperity of this country is kept in jeopardy every hour. The time seems to be not far distant when China will become the manufactory of the world, as its vast supplies of intelligent, docile, and industrious labour enables it to become. The industrial magazine to which we have referred, by diffusing information of European contrivances among the people, is likely to be the pioneer in this great work.

The last number of the *Journal of Science* contains an interesting article on the relation of paleolithic man to the glacial period, by which it is made to appear that man must have existed antecedently to the last glacial epoch. The remains of the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, and their companions, are found to underlie the boulder clay which is known to be the product of glaciation, and human bones and flint implements are found intermixed with the bones of animals which must have existed before the glacial period. These remains, however, are only to be found in the caves and rock fissures of those districts which from the scratchings on the rocks show that glaciers have flowed over their surface. In other districts not exposed to this influence the remains are to be found mixed with gravel. In tracing the limits of northern ice on the east side of England it is concluded that Northumberland and Durham were completely overflowed by it, except the upper parts of the Cheviots. The ice streamed down the valley of the Tyne and Tweed, and, when approaching the east coast, was deflected to the south by the great mass of ice that was flowing down the bed of the German Ocean. A large portion of Yorkshire was never glaciated by land ice, and in this area remains of the great extinct mammals have been found in and below the lowland gravels. As, then, it appears certain that paleolithic man was contemporary with the mammoth, and as there appears to be good grounds for believing that the mammoth preceded the last glacial epoch, it follows that man must have preceded it also.

It has long been known that the polishing powder, called "tripoli," consists of the remains of animalculæ, sometimes of marine and at other times of fresh water origin. At Bilin, in Bohemia, there is a bed of this material eighteen feet thick, and infusorial earth, as the deposit is called, is found largely in different parts of the world, and is now used for various purposes in the arts. Dynamite consists of infusorial earth saturated with nitro-glycerine. The earth is an excellent non-conductor. Latterly it has been used as a fertiliser in agriculture, and the minute particles are carried into the circulation of plants without being dissolved.

As the Brussels Centenary Exhibition a very pretty variety of azalea indica was exhibited by Mr. Joseph Vervaene, with double flowers, as double as those of a double petunia, which they a good deal resembled. The colour of the flowers was white with a few streaks of delicate red.

An important paper has recently been published by M. Corinwinder, in the *Annales Agronomiques*, on the effect of the removal of the leaves of the sugar-beet during its growth, as is often done to afford food for cattle. It was found by the writer that when this was done the production of sugar was very materially diminished. Taking the plants from an equal area of ground, the analysis, when the roots were left to themselves, gave 85 water, 9 sugar, and 4 of nitrogenous matters and cellulose; and, when the leaves were removed, water, 88; sugar, 6; and nitrogenous matters, 4. By the partial removal of the leaves, therefore, the plants lost one third of their sugar. In another case plants had the leaves entirely cut off, and the roots were left six weeks in the ground. A crown of new small leaves appeared; but it was found that by this treatment the roots lost about half their sugar.

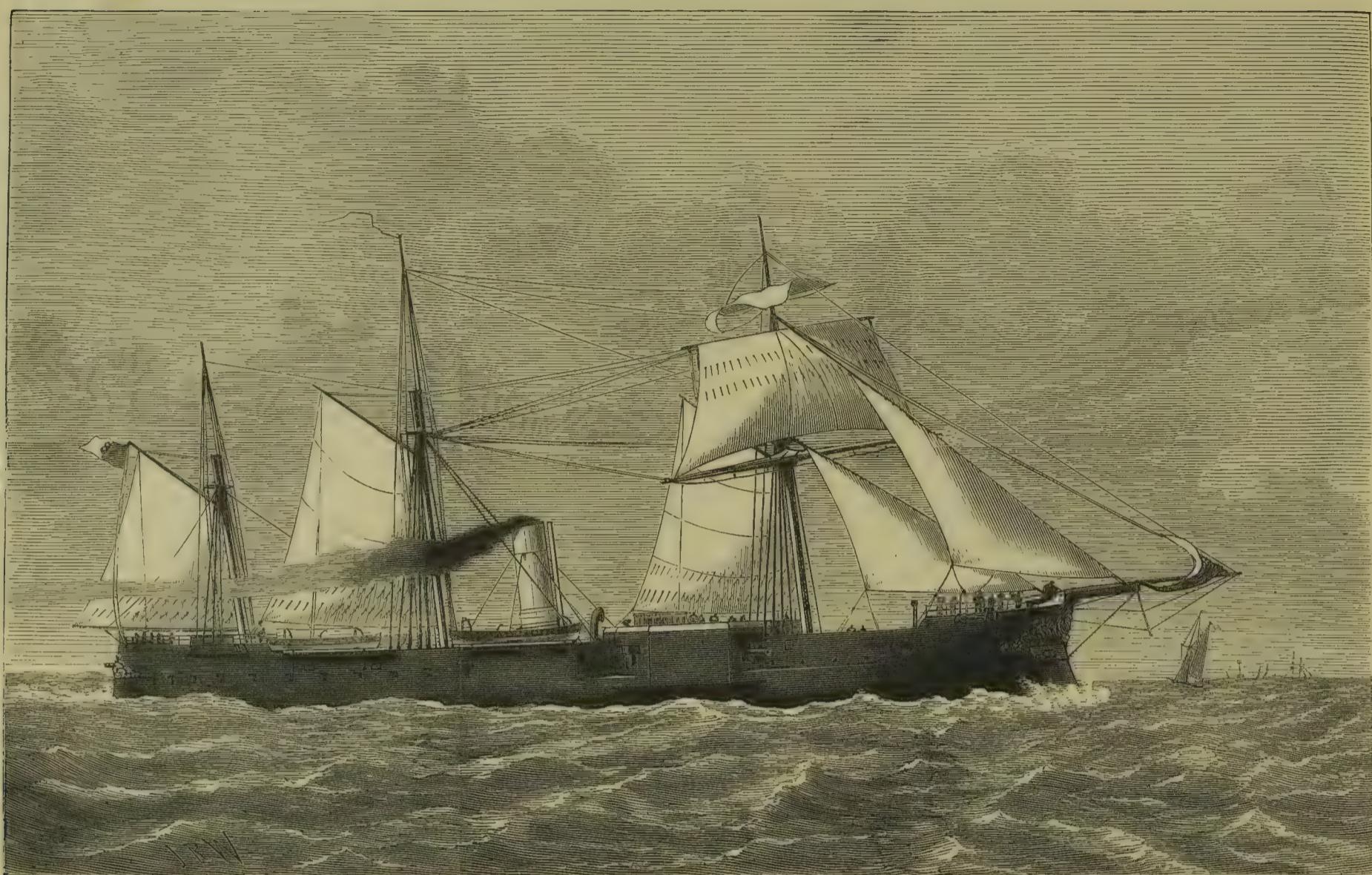
In the *Proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India* a method is given of preserving seeds, which consists in drying some garden earth in the sun and powdering it finely, when the seeds, previously dried for three days in the sun and mixed with an equal quantity of the powdered earth, are put while still hot into dry bottles and carefully corked.

A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* states that caterpillars may be driven from a gooseberry bush by placing in the bush some branches of the common elder.

M. Dumas has lately published a book treating of the most effectual means of extirpating the phylloxera. He says that the sulpho-carbonato of potassium is the only known insecticide which destroys the phylloxera of the roots and affords at the same time efficient nourishment to the vine. The heavy oil of gas-tar seems to be the most suitable material for anointing the branches and destroying the winter eggs.

A lecture on Ophthalmic Surgery has been delivered by Mr. Brudenell Carter before the Royal College of Surgeons, in which an attention to diseases of the eye is pressed upon the medical practitioner, not merely because this forms an important part of medical knowledge, but because diseases of the eye are often the first indication of the existence of other diseases. Of late years an opinion has gained ground among pathologists that Bright's disease is rather systemic than renal in its essential character, and this view is confirmed by the ocular phenomena. The lecturer consequently reprobates the "curse of specialism," as the local and constitutional symptoms cannot be disengaged.

M. Mariette, the Egyptian explorer, lately published a list of 119 names of places conquered by Thotmes III., a king who lived before the Exodus. Lieutenant Conder, the Engineer officer in charge of the Ordnance Survey of Palestine, has been able to fix the sites of eighty-eight of these places, the remaining thirty-one being for the most part in that portion of Palestine yet unsurveyed.



THE PORTUGUESE IRONCLAD VASCO DE GAMA.



THE WAR IN THE EAST: STOLATZ, IN THE HERZEGOVINA.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, recently appointed United States Minister to England, was born at North Haven, Connecticut, in 1817. He graduated at Yale College at the age of twenty-four years, studied law at the New Haven Law School, and at the end of his course began the practice of his profession at Columbus, Ohio. Five years later he removed to New York, and there practised with eminent success. From 1857 to 1860 he was a Judge of the Superior Court. Up to 1861 Mr. Pierrepont acted with the Democratic party, but from that time he has been a Republican, and throughout the war was an earnest supporter of the Union cause. He advocated the re-election of President Lincoln in 1864, and the address which he delivered at the Cooper Union in support of the Republican candidates had a wide circulation. Mr. Pierrepont aided largely in the election of General Grant, who appointed him United States District Attorney for Southern New York. Fourteen months later he resigned, and took an active part in the movement against the Tammany Ring. In 1872 he supported the re-election of General Grant, and soon after was offered the Russian mission, which he declined. In April, 1875, he was appointed Attorney-General, and held that position until his recent appointment as Minister to England.

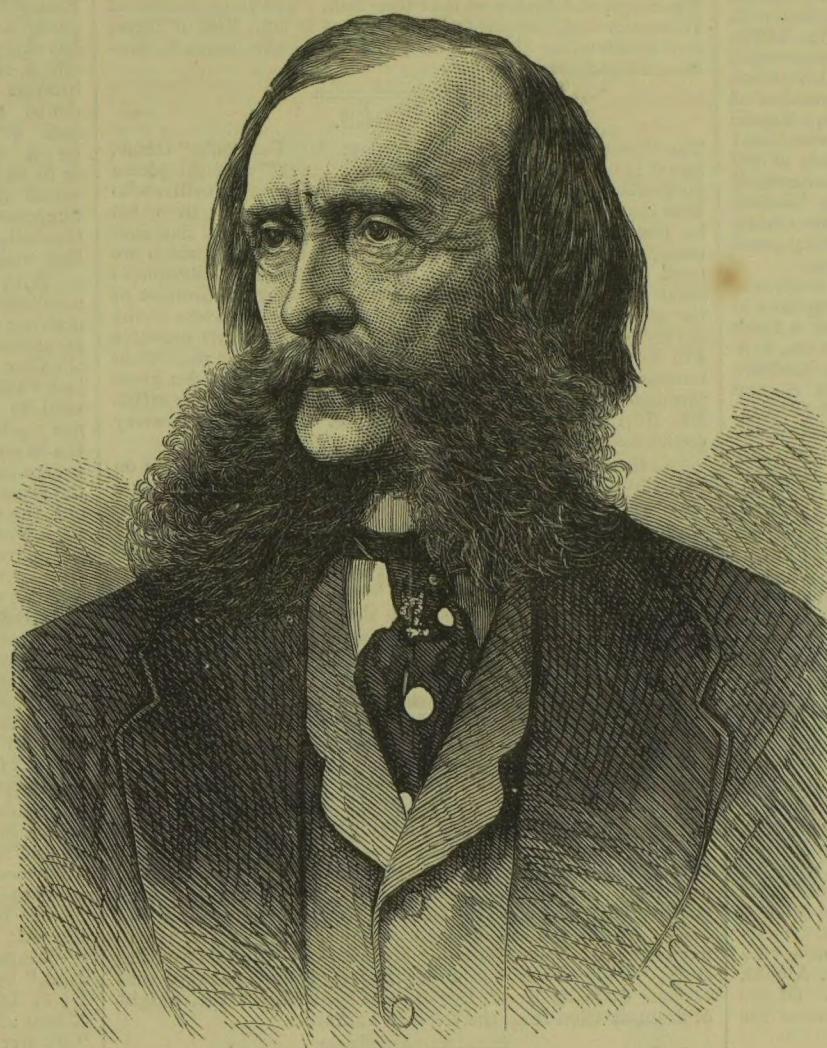
COLONEL EGERTON LEIGH.

The death of this gentleman, who had represented Mid Cheshire in Parliament since March, 1873, has been mentioned in our obituary notices. He was sixty-one years of age. He inherited from his father the estates of High Leigh, near Knutsford, Jodrell Hall, near Congleton, and Broadwell Manor, in Gloucestershire. The family is traced back to Agnes de Legh, heiress of West Hall, High Leigh, who in the time of King Henry III. married Richard de Lymme, one of the family of the Barons of Halton, in that county. They have intermarried with the Egertons since the latter part of the seventeenth century. The late Colonel Egerton Leigh was educated at Eton, and showed his predilection for that place of youthful studies by writing a little book, called "The Guide to Eton." He also published a collection of "Cheshire Proverbs," and one of the "Legends and Ballads of Cheshire." He married the daughter and heiress of Mr. J. Smith Wright, of Bulcote Lodge, Nottinghamshire. He was some time in the Army, as Captain in the Queen's Bays, and held the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Cheshire Militia. In 1872 he was High Sheriff of the county. His political views were Liberal Conservative.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

The election of this gentleman to succeed Mr. George Dixon, the retiring M.P. for Birmingham, is regarded with approval by the Liberal party. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is forty years of age, having been born in London on July 8, 1836. His father was then in business here, but removed to Birmingham about twenty years ago. The subject of this notice was educated in University College School, London. He was afterwards employed in the business of Messrs. Nettlefold and Chamberlain, screw manufacturers, in which firm his father and himself were active partners till lately. The elder Mr. Chamberlain died two years ago, when his son gave up private commercial business, following the example of Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Goschen, that he might devote himself wholly to the public service. He had entered the Birmingham Town Council in 1867, and had proved himself a most useful member. This won him the high honour of being chosen Mayor of the borough, to which office he has been twice re-elected, and in which he has laboured with success to effect some valuable local



THE HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, THE NEW UNITED STATES MINISTER.

improvements. His conduct also as the official host, in the name of the municipality, directing and presiding over the entertainment given to the Prince and Princess of Wales, gained him the esteem of general society. As chairman of the Birmingham School Board he has taken an active part in advancing the cause of unsectarian education, and he has frequently appeared as a speaker and writer upon various political questions.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. R. W. Thrupp, of Birmingham.

M. CASIMIR PERIER.

This respectable French statesman, who died last week at the age of sixty-five, was the son of a more famous Casimir Perier, the leader of the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, under



THE LATE M. CASIMIR PERIER, FRENCH STATESMAN.

Charles X., previous to the Revolution of 1830. The son was in the diplomatic service till 1846, when he became one of the active Liberal party, and sat in the National Assembly after the Revolution of 1848, resisting the Coup d'Etat and opposing the Government of Napoleon III. in the period which followed. After the downfall of the Empire, he accepted the office of Minister of the Interior under the Presidency of M. Thiers, but did not long retain it. He preferred to act as an independent member of the Moderate Liberal section in the Assembly, but was again in office, for a few days only, just before the termination of M. Thiers's Government in 1873. He declined to join the Monarchist Fusion movement, though personally connected with the friends of the Count de Paris; and he was both prompt and consistent in his adherence to the Republic. He was nominated one of the members of the Senate for life.

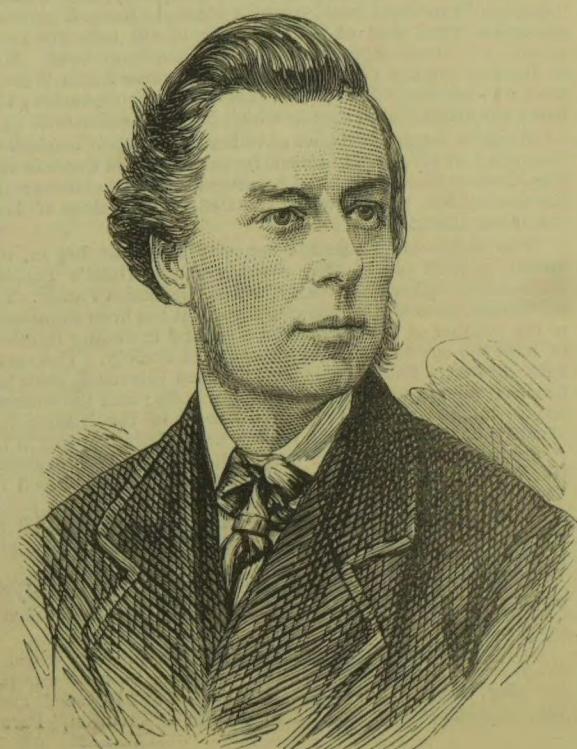
A PORTUGUESE IRONCLAD.

The Vasco de Gama is the first ironclad possessed by the Portuguese Government. She has been built by the Thames Ironworks Shipbuilding Company, with engines by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant. A model of her is to be seen in the Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus at South Kensington, and another was shown by the King of Portugal to the Prince of Wales in his recent visit to Lisbon. This vessel is a swift, handy, and powerful sea-going ship, mainly intended for the defence of the Tagus and of Lisbon Harbour. Her displacement of tonnage is 2479 tons. Her length over all is 216 ft.; her breadth is 40 ft.; her depth is 25 ft. She is fitted with a ram, and has in her fixed octagonal battery, which projects beyond the sides between funnel and forecastle, two rifled Krupp 400-pounders, firing ahead, which can be so trailed that the shot will converge at a distance of 300 yards. There is also a stern-chaser, throwing shot of 110 lb., which, acting in conjunction with the turret-guns, can converge with either of them upon an object at ninety yards' distance. An all-round fire is thus obtained. Four smaller guns are provided for signalling and other purposes. She also carries a Gatling gun, by Armstrong. Great care has been taken to strengthen the bow, the armour-line being carried down to the extreme point of the ram, which is 8 ft. below the water-line. The ram will thus be firmly supported, and the accident of shots piercing the hull when the bow lifts on the crest of a wave will not be likely to occur. There is a raised forecastle, for protection against the heavy seas sometimes encountered at the mouth of the Tagus. A poop aft covers the stern gun. The vessel is built upon the cellular principle, with double bottom, iron water-tight decks and bulkheads, having in all forty-seven iron water-tight compartments. She is fitted with three masts, and the foremost is square-rigged, so that the ship will be capable of cruising to the Azores or to any part of the Portuguese colonies. Her draught is 19 ft. aft and 16 ft. 10 in. forward, with 700 round of shot and fifty tons of coal in her, and with all her water and stores on board. The engines are vertical twin-screw engines, constructed by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, according to the regulations applicable to

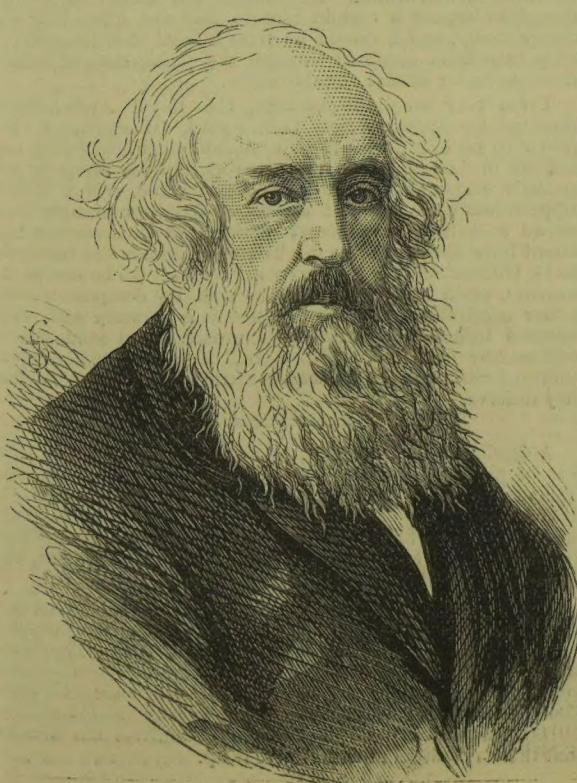
engines for the vessels of our own Government. Their nominal horse-power is 450; they developed 3625 horse-power during the trial. The vessel, with her engines, cost about £125,000.

Sir Edmund Lechmere (Conservative) was, yesterday week returned without opposition for West Worcestershire, in succession to Mr. Dowdeswell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. His return makes no change in the political complexion of the House.

At the annual general meeting of the Westminster Training-School and Home for Nurses, held at the Deanery, Westminster—the Duke of Westminster in the chair—the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—1. "That the memorial committee be authorised, in communication with the committee of management, to employ the funds subscribed, amounting to over £5000, in the purchase of a freehold site, and to proceed in the erection of a home, to be called 'The Lady Augusta Stanley Training-School and Home for Nurses.'" 2. "That, in view of further operations, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Hatherley, and Sir Henry F. Holland be appointed trustees, in whom the freehold should be vested, with power to raise money on mortgages of the same." It was stated to the meeting by the chairman that, although the sum already subscribed fell considerably short of the amount that would be required to purchase a freehold site and build the home, the committee felt confident that more would yet be received, and they proposed making a further earnest appeal to all the friends of the Memorial Institution, and of training-schools for nurses generally, to second their efforts to carry the present undertaking out successfully and with the least possible delay.



MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P. FOR BIRMINGHAM.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EGERTON LEIGH, M.P.

MUSIC.

THE OPERAS.

M. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet" was given at the Royal Italian Opera, on Thursday week, for the first and only time this season, the chief features in the cast having been the same as on former occasions. Mdlle. Albani's performance as Ophelia presented all its former poetic charm and grace, together with enhanced power in the situations of grief and despair. In the love music of the earlier scenes, and still more in the expression of the crushed hope and plaintive resignation with which Ophelia seeks oblivion in a watery death, the performance of Mdlle. Albani was of an exceptionally high order. Signor Cotogni's Hamlet was a repetition of the same vocal and dramatic merits that characterised his representation of the part some seasons ago; and the cast was efficiently completed by Mdlle. d'Angeli as the Queen, Signor Bettini as Laertes, Signor Bagagiolo as the King, Signor Capponi as the Ghost, and Signor Tagliafico as Horatio. The same scenic and general stage splendour was displayed as on previous occasions.

On Saturday another work, of a very different class, was given for the first and only time this season. "Crispino e la Comare," composed by the Brothers Ricci, is rather a farce with music than a comic opera properly so called. It was first performed at the Royal Italian Opera in 1866, when Madame (then Mdlle.) Adelina Patti was the Annetta, and Signor Ronconi, Crispino, her cobbler-husband. On Saturday Mdlle. Bianchi assumed the former character for the first time, as did Signor Conti that of the latter. The lady sang and acted with fluent vocalisation and bright vivacity of manner, and was greatly applauded in several instances, particularly after the delivery of her first aria, "Istorie belle a leggere;" in the following duet with her husband; the Venetian ballad, "La Fritola," and in several incidental solo passages. Signor Conti, of whom we had occasion to speak in reference to his recent débüt here, again displayed much stage experience and a capacity for humour of the demonstrative kind. Mdlle. Ghiotti filled the small part of the Fairy ("La Comare"), Signor Sabater sang well the not very important music of Contino del Fiore, and Doctor Fabrizio and the apothecary Mirabolano were efficiently represented respectively by Signor Capponi and Signor Scolara, the trio for these characters and Crispino having, as heretofore, produced a marked impression and elicited an encore of the latter portion.

This week, the last of the season, opened with the fifth performance of "Aida" on Monday, which was followed by "Fra Diavolo" on Tuesday, for the benefit of Mdlle. Thalberg, who repeated her representation of the character of Zerlina, the other characters having been also filled as recently. "Tannhäuser" was announced for Wednesday, and "Il Trovatore" for Thursday, for the benefit of Madame Adelina Patti, who was to sustain the part of Leonora; the operas promised for the two last nights of the season having been "La Sonnambula," for Friday, for the benefit of Mdlle. Albani, and "L'Etoile du Nord" for this (Saturday) evening. Of the three operas last named, and of the leading features of the season just closing, we must speak next week.

The last of this season's concerts in the Floral Hall took place on Saturday afternoon, when a full and fashionable audience was again attracted. The performances included the brilliant singing of Madame Patti, Mdlles. Albani, Marimon, and Thalberg; and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian opera.

Of recent alterations in the arrangements at Her Majesty's Opera, consequent on the indisposition of Mdlle. Titien, we spoke last week, another change having been made from the same cause on Saturday, when "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was given, as recently noticed, with the exception of the transference of the part of Rosina to Madame Trebelli-Bettini, who used heretofore to appear in the character, but had not recently done so. This excellent artist sang with her well known charm of voice and style, and was encored in the introduced aria of the lesson-scene—Alary's Polka, "Gia dalla mente." On Monday "Don Giovanni" was given, with the substitution of Madame Marie Roze for Mdlle. Titien as Donna Anna; on Tuesday "Martha" was repeated, a morning performance of "Lohengrin" was announced for Wednesday, "Rigoletto" was promised for Thursday, "Faust" for Friday, and "Semiramide" for this (Saturday) evening. Next week will be the last of the season at this establishment.

Mdlle. Titien was sufficiently recovered to take part in the morning concert given by her, on Saturday, at the Royal Albert Hall. In the aria "Qui la voce" in Mr. Cowen's song "It was a dream," and in several concerted pieces, Mdlle. Titien sang with her wonted effect. Mesdames Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini, Mdlle. Elena Varesi, Signori Fancelli and Galassi, M. Faure, Herr Behrens, and other artists of Her Majesty's Opera, contributed to a varied programme.

The Philharmonic Society closed its sixty-fourth season, on Monday evening, with the tenth performance of the series, two extra (morning) concerts having been this year added to the customary number. The programme was one of very strong interest, having comprised effective performances of the two complete movements of Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, and Weber's "Jubilee" overture; besides which Madame Essipoff gave an admirable rendering of Chopin's pianoforte concerto in E minor, and unaccompanied solos by Rameau and Liszt. Miss E. Beasley was the vocalist, in lieu of Madame Edith Wynne, who was suddenly indisposed. Mr. Cusins conducted, this being the tenth season during which he has so officiated.

Madame Louise Liebhart gave her first matinée musicale on Thursday, at 137, Harley-street, by permission of Captain and Mrs. Coster. She was assisted by several eminent artistes; and the concert was patronised by the Duke and Duchess of Teck and other illustrious persons.

Two series of promenade concerts have just begun, one having opened on Monday evening at the Duke's Theatre, Holborn, the other on Tuesday, at the Alexandra Palace. The permanent orchestra of this establishment has been augmented to the number of 130 performers, the band including members of both the operas and the Philharmonic Society. The excellent Alexandra Palace choir has also been increased, some five hundred voices constituting the choral body; and the concerts are to include the engagement of some of the leading solo vocalists of the day. Opera recitals are to form features in the programmes. On Tuesday a selection from "Il Trovatore" was given, one from "Martha" having been announced for Thursday, and another from "Faust" for Saturday. A ballad concert was given on Wednesday, and another is promised for to-day (Saturday). Mr. H. Weist Hill conducts the performances.

At the Balfour Memorial Festival, to take place on July 29, at the Alexandra Palace, Madame Christine Nilsson is to make her first appearance there.

The following is the order of the oratorios to be given at the Hereford meeting of the Three Choirs in September:—Tuesday, Sept. 12, morning, Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; evening, Handel's "Sampson" and Haydn's "Creation," Part I.

Wednesday morning, Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." Thursday, Barnett's "Raising of Lazarus," Guonod's "St. Cecilia" Mass, and the "Hallelujah" chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." Friday, Handel's "Messiah." The sacred music is given in the cathedral. There will be secular concerts on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at the Shire Hall. The Corporations of Worcester and Gloucester have resolved to join that of Hereford in attending the first day, to testify their desire to continue these festivals intact.

THEATRES.

The Olympic duly closed on Saturday. Mr. Farjeon's "Home, Sweet Home," and Mr. Tom Taylor's "Serf," were the pieces performed; and after the first named, Mr. Henry Neville, who took his benefit on the occasion, delivered a speech, in which he justly congratulated himself on his three-years' management, and made promises in regard to the future which we trust will be realised. When he reopens it is his intention to make several alterations and improvements for the comfort of the audience. He will also again introduce Miss Fowler to the Olympic public; and he may justly hope that her presence will not only be hailed by her admirers, but her reputation increased by her future efforts. Miss Fowler is indeed a great favourite with the audience, and altogether a meritorious artist. Mr. Neville looks forward to his next campaign with every confidence and hope.

At the Globe Mdlle. Beatrice and her company appeared on Saturday in the well-known drama entitled "Frou-Frou," a play which she has frequently performed through the provinces. Madame Beatrice and her coadjutors have so thoroughly studied every part in this elaborate drama that they have attained the perfection of effect. It was followed by the laughable farce called "Betty Martin"—Miss Charlotte Saunders distinguishing herself, as usual, in the title rôle.

On Monday last O'Keeffe's famous comedy of "Wild Oats" was revived at the Haymarket, Mr. Charles Harcourt sustaining the part of Rover. On Wednesday week Miss Ada Cavendish took her benefit at the Globe, and reproduced "The New Magdalen," which was also performed on the Thursday and Friday following. The Aquarium closed for the season on Saturday. Mr. Carden appeared at the Pavilion, on the same evening, in "Ernest Maltravers" and "Old St. Paul's." Mr. Henry Neville appeared at the Standard, on Monday, in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," being the 1076th time of its performance.

The Surrey Theatre will be reopened this (Saturday) evening, "Rosedale," the popular American comedy-drama, being presented for the first time in England, with a strong cast including Miss Minnie Walton, Mr. Harry Jackson, and Mr. James Arnold, a favourite American vocalist and actor, new to our boards. An adaptation of Madame von Hillern's exciting story, "Geier-Wally," is underlined for subsequent representation. It is by Mr. F. Lyster, who holds the exclusive right of dramatisation from the German authoress.

FINE ARTS.

We are reminded by the publication in the French art papers of the usual long list of pictures and statuary, purchased for the Luxembourg and provincial museums from the lately-closed Salon by the Minister of Fine Arts and the Fine-Arts Commission of the City of Paris, of the reproach which has hitherto lain against our own Government and London Municipality because these have given no similar encouragement whatever to living artists. In other countries besides France it is equally the custom for the respective Governments of those countries to purchase works from the current exhibitions. And even in our own provincial towns the custom is being adopted. This, for instance, is notably the case as regards Liverpool, where the Corporation not only appropriates the surplus receipts of the local autumn exhibitions to the purchase of works therefrom, but also votes considerable sums from its own funds for the same purpose. The object of these purchases is, of course, the formation of a local gallery of art, and a collection started in this way is certain to be largely augmented by gifts and bequests. The Liverpool collection is at present in rooms of the old Meyer Museum, but will shortly be housed in the noble gallery built for its reception by Mr. T. Walker, and will very properly preserve that munificent gentleman's name in its title—The Walker Art-Gallery.

What, however, our national Government and wealthy London Corporation has hitherto failed to do will be accomplished to some extent by the provisions of the Chantrey bequest, which come into operation this year; while at the recent dinner given to the representatives of art at Guildhall, the Mayor intimated that the Corporation of London had it under contemplation to provide a picture gallery or galleries for the City, to consist, as he was understood to imply, of works commissioned from living artists.

By the terms of Sir Francis Chantrey's will, which took effect on the death of his widow, a sum of money estimated to yield £3000 annually is placed at the disposal of the Royal Academy, to be expended on the purchase of "works of fine-art of the highest merit in painting and sculpture that can be obtained, either already executed or which may hereafter be executed by artists of any nation, provided such artists shall have actually resided in Great Britain during the executing and completing of such works, it being my express direction that no work of art, whether executed by a deceased or living artist, shall be purchased unless the same shall have been entirely executed within the shores of Great Britain." The testator proceeds to say that the price to be paid shall be liberal; that regard shall be had solely to the intrinsic merits of the works, and that no purchase shall be made in consideration of the artist's circumstances. The bequest is, in short, to be administered so as to provide the foundation of "a public national gallery of British fine-art in painting and sculpture." Sir Francis Chantrey specially enjoins upon the Academy to use all its influence to induce the nation to provide suitable accommodation for the pictures and sculptures so acquired. The Academy is thus placed in an onerous position: it has a more than ordinarily difficult duty of selection, and its prestige and influence are pledged to procure a new gallery for the English school; it has a public duty to perform, and cannot plead that it is a private association merely—indeed, to do the Academy justice, it has not held such ground of late, or it would not have undertaken and continued the Winter Exhibition of Old Masters. The art-world will be curious to see upon what works the first selection will fall. It has been suggested that the funds could not be better employed by way of commencement than by purchasing examples of the deceased painters Walker and Mason, and the sculptor Foley. It would probably be wise and politic in the first instance to select the works of these or some other eminent deceased artists, in order not to raise undue general expectations in future years among the living, so many of whom would necessarily be doomed to disappointment. If we may be pardoned the Hibernicism of supposing the testator still living, nothing, surely, would meet his wishes more perfectly than the selection of an important work of sculpture by the late John Foley,

such is procurable. The feeling in art of the fashionable Chantrey (the counterpart of Sir Thomas Lawrence in sculpture) was very different from that of John Foley; but Chantrey was appreciative, and not ungenerous in his acknowledgment of merit different from his own; otherwise, he would hardly have retained as an assistant a sculptor so honest and manly as Henry Weekes, who, by-the-way, still occupies his master's studio at Pimlico. However, we are informed that the Academy has this year decided on purchasing the works of "outsiders," and does not intend to expend any portion of the annual interest on works by members of its own body. No doubt this decision is graceful, modest, and courteous, and will meet with general approval. Still, it would be a mistake to take this course very frequently, or to regard it as a precedent to be often followed. What would the public say to a national gallery of British contemporary art with no examples of Millais, Hook, Watts, Goodall, and several other Academicians, and also Associates that could be named?

With regard to the promised City gallery or galleries, the announcement of the Lord Mayor was too vague to admit of arriving at a definite conclusion. His remark might refer to an ordinary collection of easel-pictures or to the decoration of the City halls with mural paintings. A scheme such as the last would deserve all encouragement and support, and would tend to develop the higher branches of design and painting; nor need its promoters be deterred by the former experience at the Westminster Palace, now that means have been found for preserving mural pictures. Far from reassuring, however, was the remark of the Lord Mayor that, if the scheme were carried out, the Corporation would have to go to the Royal Academy for art-critics, otherwise the pictures, when painted, would not be approved by connoisseurs. Such a remark was either extremely naïve or made merely as an empty post-prandial compliment to the many R.A.s present among the guests. If none but Academicians were called in to advise, they would naturally only recommend works within their own scope and province, to be executed by themselves, and there could be nothing new in the outcome. A far better plan would be to form such a mixed committee of lay connoisseurs, Academicians, and outsiders as would be likely to give the commissions to men specially competent to the task proposed, whether within or without the pale, and who could better afford to give time to it than popular R.A.s.

Returning to the subject of the selection (made some time before its announcement) of the works from the Paris Salon, we find that the system has worked unusually well this year. The Government has secured several of the works which have made the widest reputation. Among them are "Locusta and Nero," by M. Sylvestre; "The Grandmother," by M. Emile Renard; a landscape of high quality by M. L. Herpin; the "Workmen of the Eleventh Hour," by M. Ch. Bonat; "St. Jean," by M. L. Perrault; the "Post-Mortem Room at the Hôtel Dieu," by M. Gervex; the "Dead Caesar," by M. Rixens; the "Rebellious Angels," by M. H. Delacroix; the "Murder of Agamemnon," by M. Toudouze; the "Road to Neslette," by M. Watelin; "Adam and Eve," by M. F. Pelez, &c. The sculptors have been largely patronised, merit and originality having been considered irrespective of name. Among the sculptors whose works have been purchased are Messrs. Guillaume, Caillé de la Vingtrie, Lenoire, A. Lefebvre, Marqueste, Couton, Cordonnier, Crétien, Paris, Tournoux, Allouard, &c. All these purchases, together with the works sent or ordered from Rome, are now being exhibited at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

The closing of the National Gallery on the completion, in May last, of the new rooms in the rear, and the subsequent exclusion of the public, has been the subject of remarks in the House of Commons which have been pressed rather too far against the director, Mr. Burton. This gentleman was not responsible, nor could Mr. Barry be held to blame, because the construction of the new gallery came to a conclusion in the best part of the season. So soon as the new rooms were ready, and openings were made from them into the old ones, it became necessary to rearrange the whole collection in order to obtain any uniformity of plan, or else to leave the new galleries lying idle during the whole season, because the pictures naturally intended to fill them were in the old front part of the building. Moreover, the director would reasonably infer that the public would be desirous of seeing the important new acquisition made in the Wynn-Ellis bequest, and the pictures of this bequest could not be hung without disturbing some of the old collection. It was evidently not so easily conceived by honourable members as Mr. Burton supposes it should be that the problem of arranging on given spaces upwards of 700 pictures of the highest excellence, and by masters of distinction, in such a manner as to do justice to all, to properly fill the spaces, and to produce a satisfactory architectural effect, is one that requires thought, experiment, and time, and cannot be executed lightly. For many reasons it would be objectionable, if not dangerous, for the public to be admitted into the galleries during any general moving of the pictures. The director's absence towards the end of May does not appear to have retarded the re-hanging, which was continued by Mr. Worms. Mr. Burton was absent for a while abroad, to inspect a certain picture that was offered for sale unexpectedly, and it should be remembered that some of our gems have been obtained through the promptness of former directors under similar circumstances.

From very small beginnings, the Royal Architectural Museum in Tufton-street, Dean's-yard, Westminster, has grown to be one of the most serviceable and interesting collections in London. To the art-workman, for whom it was specially designed, it is of incalculable value, seeing that it supplies him with the best models of detail procurable from abroad as well as from Great Britain, and thus renders him almost independent of travel. To this collection the treasurer, Sir G. Gilbert Scott, has written a "Guide" (to be had at the museum, price sixpence), which within its compass is altogether admirable. Like a ripe nut, it is bursting with well-matured information. But both museum and guide are so well worthy of notice that we shall look for another opportunity of reviewing them with something of the fulness that they deserve.

A Parliamentary return just issued shows that the total cost of public elementary education in Great Britain and Ireland for 1874-5 was £5,289,036. Of this sum £2,228,470 was contributed by Imperial grants, and £3,060,566 was locally raised—£897,858 being derived from voluntary subscriptions, £1,198,098 from school fees, £118,545 from endowment, and £846,065 from rates.

The improvement committee of the Wolverhampton Corporation has issued a scheme and report for the proposed street improvements, at a cost of over £200,000. They propose to make one new street, fifty feet wide, from Queen's-square to the railway station, and widen a number of existing streets. The London and North-Western Company had promised £10,000 for a street, but the Lords' Committee has decided that the corporation must not give it up.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR FREDERICK STEELE, BART.

Sir Frederick Ferdinand Armstead Steele, fifth Baronet, of Hampstead, in the county of Dublin, died on the 29th ult., at Keynsham, near Bristol, in his ninetieth year. He was third son of Sir Parker Steele, a military officer who served under Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, throughout the Seven Years' War, and fought under Prince Ferdinand at the Battle of Minden. The Baronet whose death we record was christened Frederick Ferdinand, in memory of those illustrious soldiers, his father's military commanders. Sir Frederick succeeded to the Baronetcy Sept. 25, 1872, at the decease of his nephew, the late Sir John Maxwell Steele-Graves. He married, first, Oct. 24, 1809, Ann, only daughter of Robert Evered, Esq.; and secondly, March 4, 1863, Ann Mary, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Gardner, Esq., of Red-hill House, Sheffield, Yorkshire. By the former, who died Aug. 19, 1844, he had three daughters, two of whom survive, and two sons, who went, about forty-six years ago, to the West Indies, and have not been heard of for more than twenty years. It is supposed they fell victims to the cholera during the time that malady raged there.

PROFESSOR MALDEN.

Mr. Henry Malden, for forty-five years Professor of Greek in University College, London, died recently at Hampstead, at the age of seventy-five. He was born in 1800, the son of Mr. Jonas Malden, and completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was associated with Macaulay, with whom he subsequently co-operated as one of the earliest contributors to the *Quarterly Magazine*. He graduated B.A. in 1822, and was elected a Fellow of his college in 1824. He was appointed Professor of Greek in University College (then the University of London) in 1831. Mr. Malden contributed various papers to the *Transactions of the Philological Society*, to the *Philological Museum*, and to the *Classical Museum*. He was author of a poem entitled "Evening" and of a work on "The Origin of University and Academical Degrees."

The deaths are also announced of the Right Hon. Anna Maria, wife of Stephen, present Earl of Mount Cashell, and daughter of Mr. Samuel Wyss, of the canton of Berne, Switzerland, at an advanced age;—of Captain Henry Glynne Earle Welby, late of the 48th Regiment, second son of Sir Glynne Earle Welby Gregory, third Baronet, of Denton Hall;—of John Devenish-Meares, Esq., of Meares Court, in the county of Westmeath, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1862, in his eighty-first year;—of Sir J. L. Bardsley, a well-known Manchester physician, who was knighted in 1853;—and of Mr. James Waterlow, the father of Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils, dated Oct. 14, 1852, May 9, 1871, and April 18, 1874, of the Right Hon. Henry, Viscount Melville, G.C.B., late of Melville Castle, Lasswade, Midlothian, who died on Feb. 1 last, were proved in London on the 26th ult. by his brother Robert, the present Viscount Melville, the sole executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £1500.

The will, dated March 8, 1876, of the Right Rev. Robert Milman, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta, who died, on March 15 last, at Rawal Pindi, in the East Indies, was proved on the 21st ult. by Miss Frances Maria Milman, the sister of the deceased, sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £3000.

The will, with one codicil, both dated Nov. 24, 1864, of Sir Arthur Helps, K.C.B., formerly of Vernon Hill, Bishops Waltham, and late of Kew, who died, on March 7, 1875, at No. 13, Lower Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square, was proved on the 27th ult. by William Henry Stone, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £1500.

The will, dated Jan. 25, 1876, of Captain Charles Stuart Forbes, R.N., late of The Albany, Piccadilly, who died on May 11 last, has been proved by Major Lachlan Forbes, the brother, and William Thomas Western, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. He leaves to his cousin, Mr. Stewart Forbes, and his executor, Mr. Western, £1000 each, and the rest of his property to his said brother.

The will, dated Oct. 23, 1875, of Mr. Thomas Davidson, late of Henfield, Sussex, who died on May 10 last, has been proved by the Rev. Algernon Arthur Trimmer and Charles Reeve, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000.

The late Misses Agnes and Elizabeth Ferguson, of Lennox-street, Edinburgh, have left £5000 to the National Life-Boat Institution and £5000 to the Edinburgh Gentlewomen's Fund; £7000 is to be distributed among other Edinburgh charities, and £200 is left for the benefit of St. George's Established Church, Edinburgh; and £1000 to the endowment scheme of the Church of Scotland.

Lieutenant-General Lord Napier of Magdala held a review of the troops in the Chatham district, yesterday week, in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators.

Notice has been given by the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association of a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of men employed in the blast furnaces, to take effect on the 29th inst. A miners' delegate meeting, representing most of the lodges in South Staffordshire and East Staffordshire districts, was held in Dudley on Monday evening, to consider the proposal of the masters to increase the working hours from eight to nine and a half per day. The delegates unanimously decided to oppose it.—Addressing a coal-miners' gathering at Ashton-under-Lyne on Monday, Mr. Macdonald, M.P., advised the men to avoid striking, and to appeal to reason. By doing otherwise in North Wales the men had reduced themselves to the position of serfs, if not slaves, and their union was dead.

An Art-Treasures Exhibition is to be opened by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster at Wrexham on the 22nd inst. The ceremony will include a vocal and instrumental concert, with Mr. Best at the grand organ, a full orchestra under the leadership of Mr. de Jonghe, of Manchester, and the Birkenhead Choral Society, with Madame Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Enriquez, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Lewis Thomas, as vocalists. Mr. John Thomas, harpist to the Queen, is the conductor. The duty of superintending the arrangement of the galleries of pictorial and ornamental art is being personally conducted by Major Cornwallis West and Mr. W. Chaffers, with the aid of a numerous and experienced staff of officials. Every collection in Wales will be represented, and there will be many important contributions from London, Liverpool, and other parts of England.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

C. L.—A looker-on ought not to interfere in any way, except when appealed to with the consent of the two players.
A. STEINKUHLER.—Accept our best thanks for your attention.

V. LIGEO DE MALAGA.—Both solutions are correct.

V. GEORGIA.—Three of your last batch of problems were unsound and evidently very hastily composed. Those you have now sent shall be carefully examined.

J. DALE.—We are sorry we cannot agree with your estimate of the merits of the brace of two-movers.

D. DEENHAM.—The bet is void, unless the player backed himself "absolutely" to win.

S. R. V.—Your solution of No. 1687 is correct.

A. JAMES.—Your solutions were duly acknowledged last week.

E. H. T. Philadelphia.—It was a misprint for 1. Q to K R 2nd, which was subsequently corrected.

J. B. BOXPORD.—We do not see how the addition of the Pawn, as suggested, would improve the position.

A. B. F.—The resuscitation of the British Chess Association is beyond hope.

W. MALDEN.—There are, we believe, two University clubs at Cambridge, but one of them exists merely in name.

A. F.—The problem you describe would be an impossible position, and therefore inadmissible.

ORANGE-TREE.—Mr. Mackenzie, of New York, was formerly in the 60th Rifles.

A. W. P.—Such a tournament would simply be a benefit for one or two professionals.

P. S. SHENEKE.—Neither of the positions is quite up to our mark. A problem ought not to be encumbered with any unnecessary pieces.

G. C. BAXTER.—Not without merit, but scarcely up to our standard.

PROBLEM NO. 1688.—Additional correct solutions received from Droslem, I. S. T. Hereward, J. Dale, Amy M. Chapman, J. B. Boxford, B. W. Edinbro'. That by T. E. is wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 1689.—Correct solutions received from Amy M. Chapman, G. A. Messenger, J. Dale, R. W. S. Stanton, Philip, W. P. Welsh, J. Morton, W. F. P. Edinbro', J. J. Heatton, J. C. Chambers, Arthur James, W. Harlick, Red Ink, Peter, H. Ree, A. P. Cream, Alice, J. Sowden, W. Mawer, A. Fred, Latto, W. P., W. F. Payne, O. C. G. Three of Them, S. R. V., A. Wood, F. Hardinge, Caut, W. Leeson, F. L. Palmer, Wrenbury, Woolwich Chess Club, A. Steele, H. E. B. E., G. H. V., G. H. V., M. H. Curiosus, Barrow Hedges, Zorlin, S. Neill, Acton. Those by J. E. L. and W. Meredith are wrong.

• An amateur would be glad to play two games by correspondence. Address, S. Nelli, 23, Gayfield-square, Edinburgh.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1689.

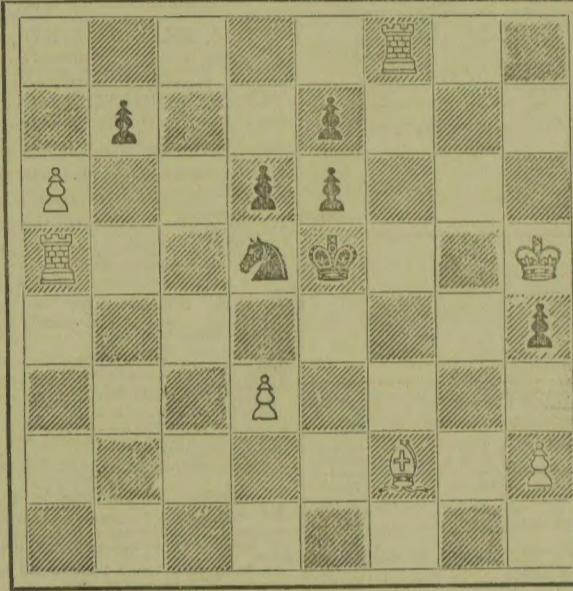
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. P to K 3rd Anything 2. Q mates.

PROBLEM NO. 1691.

By Mr. G. L. de Boer.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

The annexed little Game was played recently, at the Union Chess Club, Manchester, between Mr. J. BADDELEY and Mr. A. STEINKUHLER, the hon. sec. of the club.—(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th
3. P takes Q P to K 5th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd

Perhaps as good as anything. The old move of 4. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) appears to have gone out of favour of late.

4. Kt to K B 3rd
5. B to Q B 4th
6. Kt to K 2nd Castles
7. P to K R 3rd

An unnecessary precaution. Better, surely, to have played 7. P to Q 4th at once, following it up with P takes P, if Black took the Pawn *en passant*.

7. R to K sq
8. P to Q 4th P takes P (*en passant*)
9. Q takes P

Here, again, we should have preferred re-taking with Pawn.

10. P to K Kt 3rd
He clearly cannot play 10. Kt to K 4th, on account of the rejoinder, 10. B to K B 4th.

11. R to Q 2nd
An error which precludes him from cas-

ting his Queen.

12. K to Q B 3rd
13. R to Q B sq

This is a useless. He might possibly have defended himself by 13. P to K R 4th, but in any case he must have had a bad game. Had he played 13. P to K Kt 4th, Black would have proceeded, as in the text, with 13. Q to R 5th (ch), and 14. B takes Kt.

13. R to K B sq
14. P to K Kt 4th Q to R 5th (ch)
15. K to B sq R takes Kt

Clever and unexpected.

16. Kt takes R
Retaking with King would certainly have been preferable, as in that case Black must have been contented with winning back the "exchange."

17. B to K 5th His only resource to save the attacked Queen.

18. K takes Q B takes Q
19. R to K B sq B takes Kt
20. B takes B Q to K 5th (ch)

Kt to K Kt 6th, and Black won in a few moves.

CITY OF LONDON v. BERMONDSEY CHESS CLUB.—The return match between these Clubs took place on July 3, 1876, the Bermondsey players receiving the odds of a Knight. Appended is the score:—

CITY CLUB.	Won.	BERMONDSEY.	Won.		
Mr. Macdonnell	...	1	Mr. Keates	...	0
" Potter	...	1	" Beardell	...	0
" Wisker	...	1	" Dredge	...	0
" Horwitz	...	0	" Watts	...	0
" Healey	...	1	" Holman	...	0
" Jansens	...	0	" Hutley	...	1
" Pfahl	...	0	" J. Holman	...	1
" Hoon	...	Draw	" Cooper	...	Draw
" Heywood	...	0	" Barker	...	1
Dr. Gordon Smith	...	1	" Giequel	...	0
Dr. Batt	...	1	" Witham	...	0
Total	...	6	Total	...	4

RARE CHESS BOOKS.—A valuable collection of works on the game of chess, belonging to a Scotch amateur, is now being disposed of by private bargain.

Besides most of the English, American, and Continental magazines—many now exceedingly scarce—we notice in it editions of Cozio, 1766; Severino, 1860; Covarrubia, 1562; Greco, 1656; Huarte, 1603; Hyde, 1644; Silenus, 1616; Seymour, 1754; and a large collection of treatises and problems by all the celebrated professors of the present and last century. We recommend all clubs and others engaged in the formation of a chess library to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity for securing editions not often to be met with in this country.

MR. BIRD AND THE NEW YORK TOURNAMENT.—Mr. Bird writes to the *New York World* complaining of the manner in which the late tournament has been managed. He says:—"The tournament commenced on March 21, 1876, and might easily have been finished by the end of April, in which case all the games would doubtless have been played. The delay re-te not with the amateurs but with the professionals who had the management of the affair. In regard to the retirements and cancellation of games, the names of two gentlemen with whom I played and won have been struck out of the list, although they attended and were ready to play. On the other hand, a gentler man who scored a game with me is retained on the list, although he has not played for upwards of a month, and had ceased to attend for nearly that time." The *World* adds that upon the conclusion of the tourney Mr. Bird will probably challenge the winner.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM.

There is a very delightful paper in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" upon the entirely different likenesses which the same people assume to different eyes; upon the variation between my idea of myself and John's idea of himself and mine of him. This truth is not of the newest; it has been applied to things as well as to people—sages have noted that their opinion of Lapland varied considerably from a Laplander's; and many useful lessons have been drawn from these considerations.

Yet—strange perversity of human wisdom!—at present, as far as we are aware, no one has applied this method of observation to two things most worthy to be observed, particularly at this season of the year, and in combination: which two are strawberries and cream. Yet what can differ more greatly than the two chief opposing views of these luxuries, in their full meaning—in all that an invitation to partake of them with one's fellows implies? Covent-Garden Market in the afternoon and a silent field away in some distant shire are not more unlike than an "afternoon tea," or an Ascot picnic, and the evening meal to which friendly guests are invited at the rectory of a quiet village, or at some modest house on the outskirts of a country town.

Look at the latter for a moment. On a table placed in the garden, or at least near a French window opening into it, are tea and toast, cakes huge but digestible, jams translucent and pure. Roses look in at the window, and pleasantly nod their heavy heads, sending to the guests salutes of the sweetest scent; beyond them is the level grass-plot, surrounded by a low rising bank, and brightened by beds of violet, crimson, white and scarlet flowers; and past these are quieter beauties giving promise of delights not only of the eye—pear-trees and apples, gooseberry-bushes overflowing with golden wealth, cherries spread against the wall, vegetables covering the ground and bordered by the parent plants of the fruit of our love—the strawberry, in whose honour the feast is called. Over all rests quietly the tender sky of approaching evening—blue, soon to deepen into an unnamed colour whose varying shades are almost violet, almost yellow, almost green—against which the dark hedge stands firmly defined, its outline clearer than when the dazzling light behind it confused our eyes.

Amid these things are human beings, who take nature's gifts of beauty very quietly. Here is sure to be a parson, old or young, mated or yet "eligible"—in any case the centre of attraction, in every case a dispenser of mild witticisms, the possessor of an inexhaustible fund of small-talk. Here are old ladies, dull and pleasant, or sharp and disagreeable; old gentlemen, in whom also the possession of a certain amount of cleverness seems generally to breed a dogmatic bumptiousness which makes them less agreeable company than their stupidest brethren. Here maidens, with simple clothes not very well put on, laugh without pause at the pleasantries of more elaborately-dressed young men—for that your young countryman of a showy nature really is a "swell," while your country girl makes but a sorry sight, is a fact as well ascertained as it is puzzling. At the table and in the garden these talk—of subjects wanting in diversity—in voices whose tones vary from a purity and unaffected refinement most rare in town to a broad provincialism at first sight unaccountable in people of any sort of education.

And what to them are strawberries and cream? To begin with, they must be surely more, taken merely in themselves as eatables, than they can be to any Londoners—they are so infinitely more delicious. Really, one cannot work up any enthusiasm about the poor battered fruit which has journeyed so many leagues to and fro before it reaches a London table—which has lost so entirely the solid freshness that a strawberry just plucked always has; and the unbounded store of cream poured forth before one by a Devonshire hostess so overshadowing the poor little cockney jugsfull which seem always to have been measured in penn'orths,

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